

**U.S.  
ARMY  
TRAINING CENTER  
INFANTRY**

**CONTENTS**

**C A L I F O R N I A**

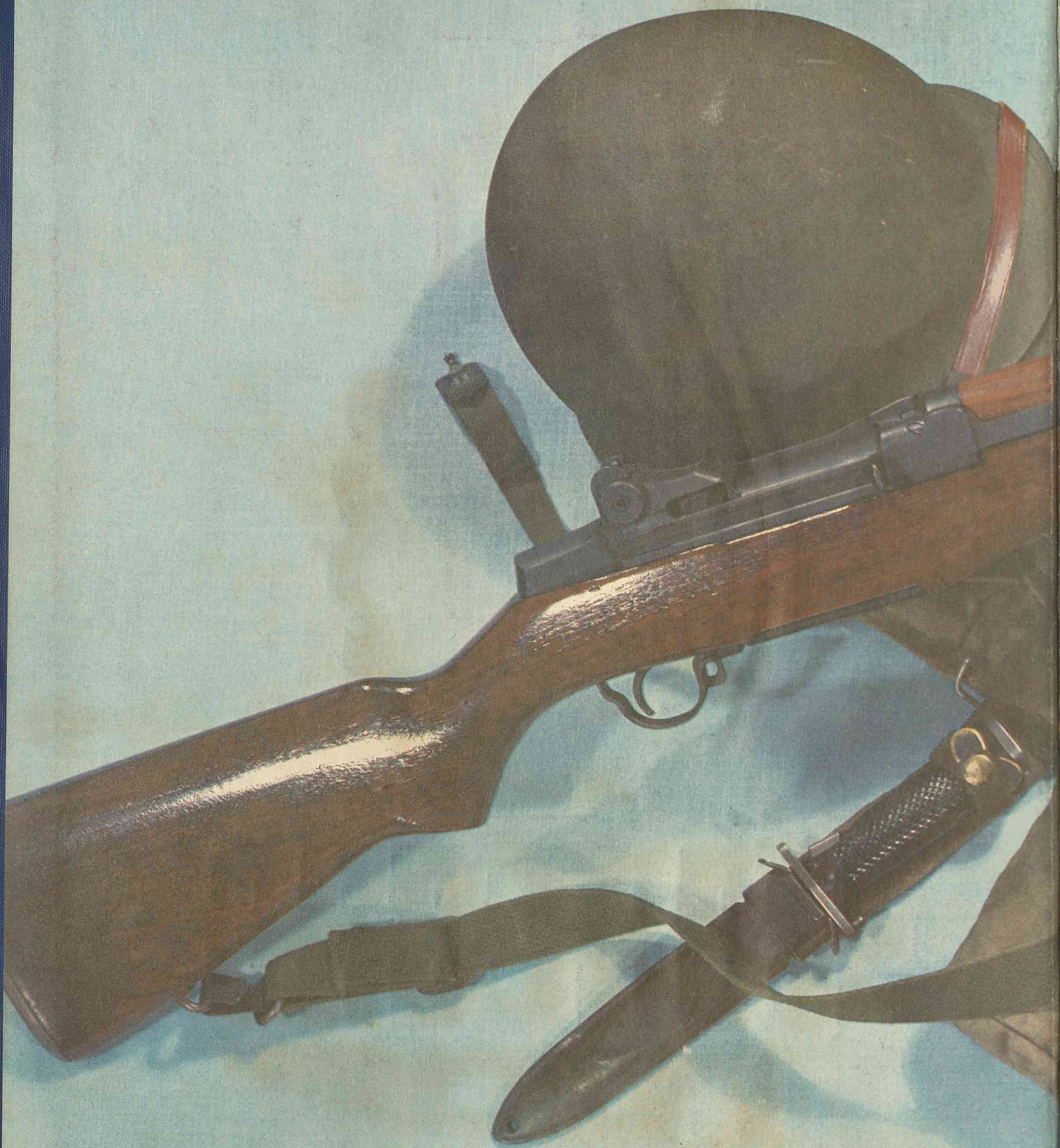
**UNIT UNIT**

**COMPANY D**

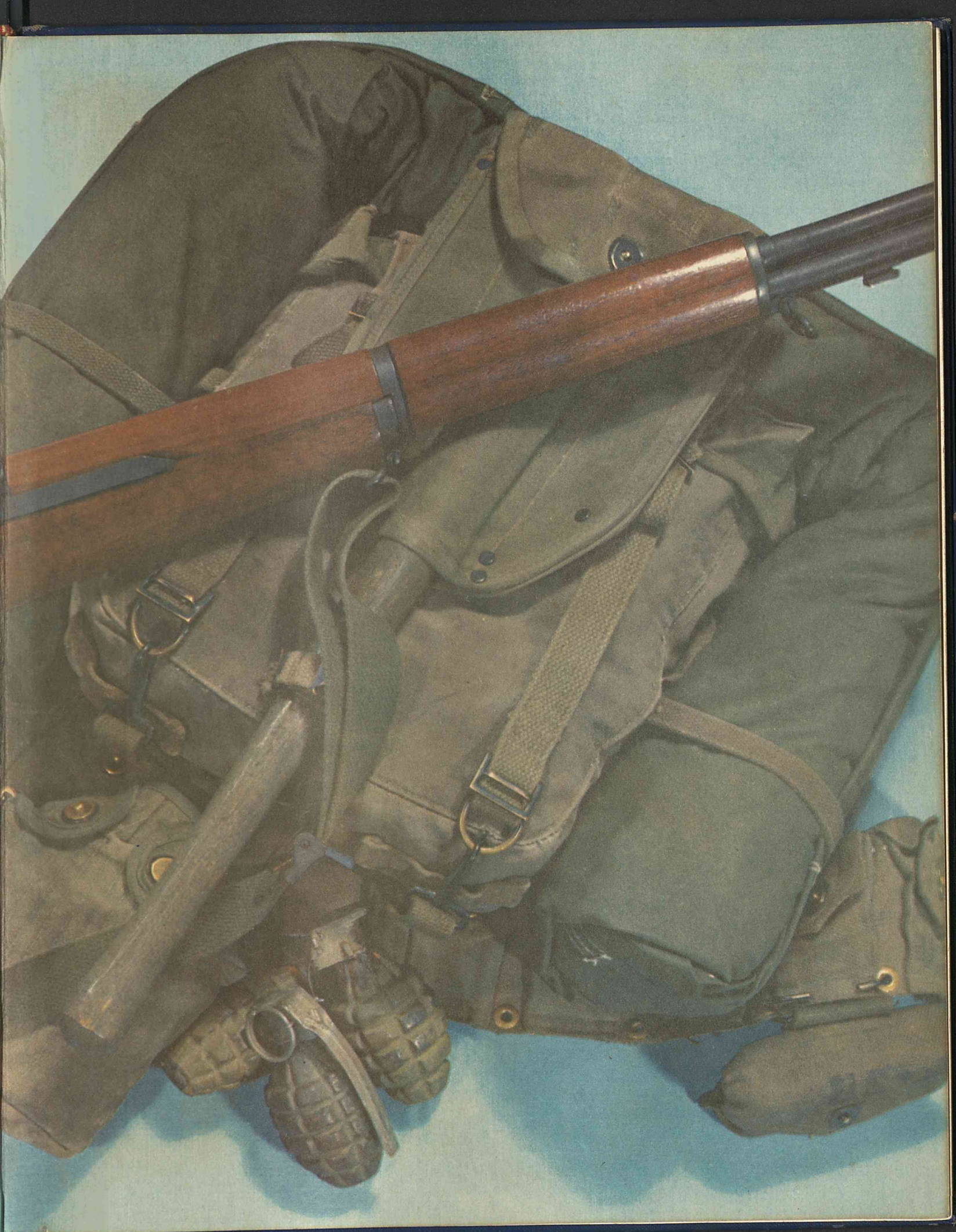
**1st BATTLE GROUP**

**1st BRIGADE**











# history of fort ord

**S**AILING PROUDLY into the bustling harbor of the Mexican port of Monterey on July 2, 1846, was the trim Frigate Savannah, the flagship of Commodore John Drake. Five days later the stars and stripes were officially raised above the Customs House, and a 21-gun salute proclaimed the area as Territory of the United States.

The Customs House still stands today. The American flag, altered only by the addition of stars denoting states of the nation, still flies. And since that day the United States Army has played a prominent and significant part in the development of the Monterey Bay area.

It was a young officer of that era for whom Fort Ord was ultimately to receive its name. He was Edward Cresap Ord who had served with Fremont's Army and who was a lieutenant when the nearby Presidio of Monterey was developed. Lieutenant Ord distinguished himself in many bitter Civil War clashes and he rose to the rank of Major General.

The need for a military reservation that was to become Fort Ord arose from the stationing at the Presidio of Monterey the famous 11th Cavalry and the 76th Field Artillery. The terrain in this area was ideally suited for the maneuvers of the finely-mounted riders and the horse-drawn caissons. It also was large enough for a field artillery impact range.

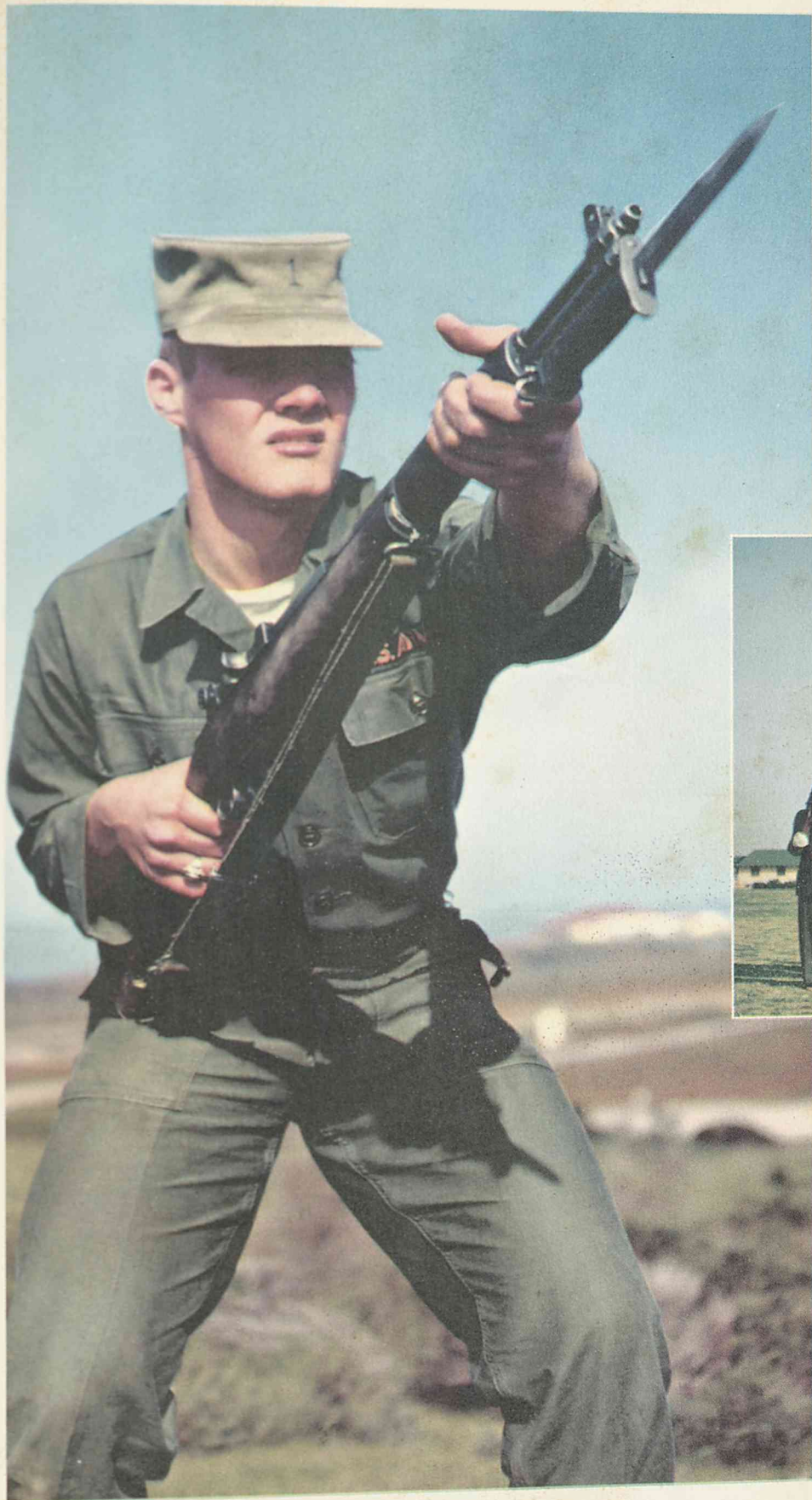
It was in 1917 that the government bought some 15,000 acres, lying mostly in the area of the post's present East Garrison.

It was named Gigling after a well-known German family that had come to the country many years before. The present-day post, which includes that original land, contains more than 28,600 acres. Its terrain is similar to the varied types American Servicemen have fought on throughout the world. This diversity makes it an ideal Infantry training grounds.

The transformation of the reservation from that of a maneuver area to a permanent post within such a short time was a near miracle of construction. In August, 1940, when war clouds of Europe drifted closer to America, the first building contract was let. It was \$3,000,000 to construct barracks for the newly activated 7th Division. The late General Joseph "Vinegar Joe" Stillwell was in command.

(continued inside back end sheet)



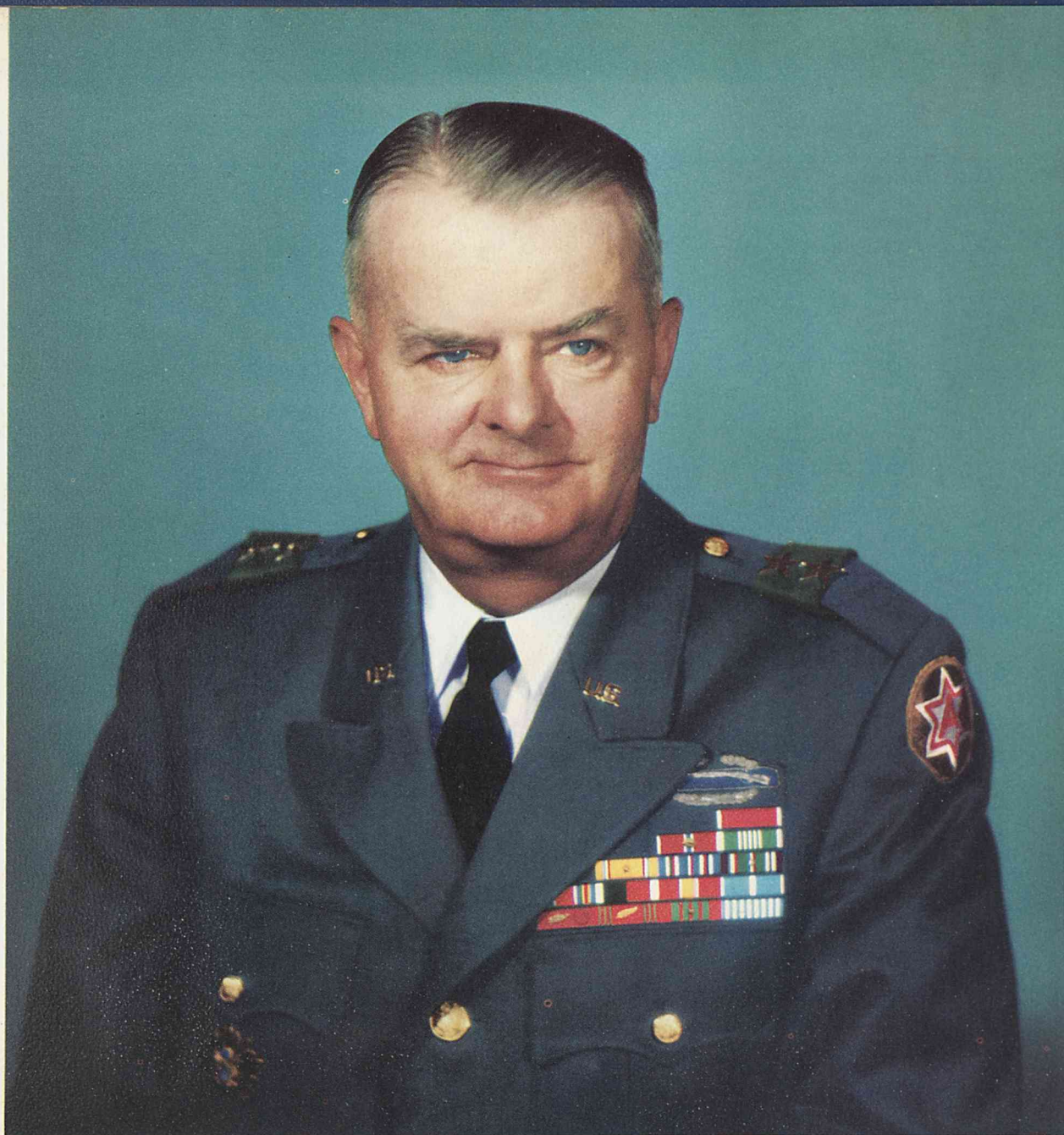


**u.s.  
army**  
training center  
**infantry**



**fort  
ord**  
california





major general william m. breckinridge, usa  
commanding general

**W**ILLIAM MATTINGLY BRECKENRIDGE was born in Washington, D. C., November 6, 1905. After studying at the University of Virginia in 1922-23, he entered the U. S. Military Academy from which he was graduated in 1928, being commissioned a second lieutenant in Infantry.

Pre-World War II service included two tours in the Panama Canal Zone, student assignment at the Alliance Francaise and the University of Paris and duty as instructor in the department of languages at West Point.

In World War II he served as a battalion commander, executive officer and commanding officer of the 10th Infantry in Iceland, England, Northern Ireland, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia and Austria, participating in six campaigns.

Following World War II, General Breckinridge held important assignments in the Pentagon, the Far East and Stateside. He is a graduate of the National War College as well as the Infantry School.

His decorations include the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, Commendation Ribbon, Combat Infantryman Badge, War Department General Staff Badge, Belgian Order of Leopold and Croix de Guerre, French Croix de Guerre, and Russian Medal of Merit.

He was promoted to Major General March 25, 1957, with date of rank of May 4, 1952.





brigadier general  
**fred w. sladen, jr.**  
 deputy commanding general

**F**RED W. SLADEN, JR., was born March 13, 1906, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. He is a graduate from the United States Military Academy, Class of 1929.

During World War II he joined the 30th Infantry of the 3rd Division at Fort Lewis, Washington, and later commanded the 1st Battalion. He went to North Africa when the regiment went into combat in 1942. He served as G3 of the Division as they fought through Italy and Southern France.

Following the war General Sladen was assigned to West Point as tactics instructor.

Other service includes G1 Section, Headquarters, U.S. Army, Europe; Career Management Division, Washington; Assistant Division Commander, 2nd Division, Fort Lewis, and Chief of Staff, I Corps (Group), Korea.

Awards and decorations include the Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star with V, and two Oak Leaf Clusters; Purple Heart, Army Commendation Ribbon, and Combat Infantryman Badge. His foreign decorations are the French Croix de Guerre with Gold Star and the Italian Cross of Military Valor.



**B**ORN IN KOSCIUSKO, MISSISSIPPI, in 1914, Colonel James E. Landrum, Jr., attended schools there until his entrance in 1932 as a Cadet in the U. S. Military Academy, graduating as a second lieutenant in 1936.

During World War II he served with the 77th (Statue of Liberty) Division as a battalion commander and regimental executive officer. After the war he was assigned to the Department of Tactics at West Point where he had served previously. Other assignments include the Canadian Army Staff College as an exchange student; the Armed Forces Staff College; G3, General Headquarters, Far East Command; Chief of Staff, Military Assistance Advisory Group, Japan; student, U. S. Army War College, continuing there as a faculty member, first as a director of the U. S. Foreign Policy Course and later as the chief of the Evaluation Section.

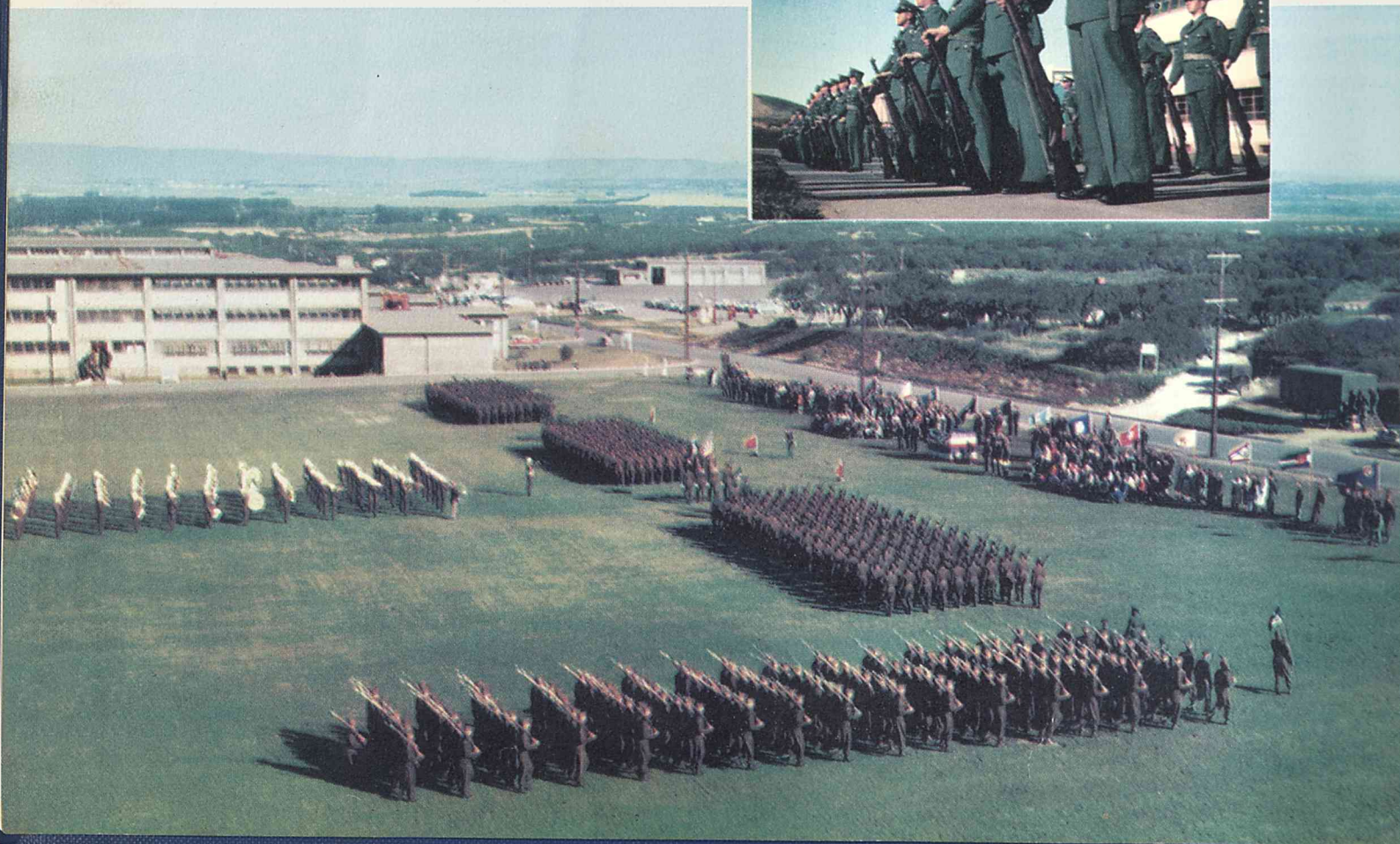
His decorations include the Silver Star, Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, Purple Heart with two Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Combat Infantryman Badge.

colonel  
**james e. landrum, jr.**  
 chief of staff





parades







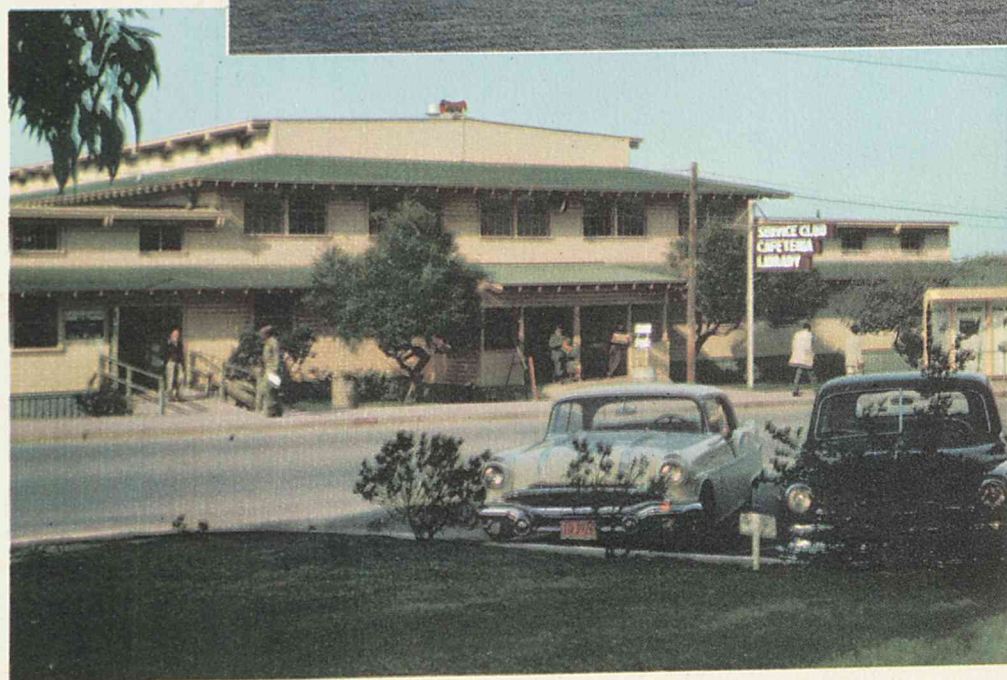
## familiar scenes















american red cross

golf



presidio of monterey  
toward ft. ord











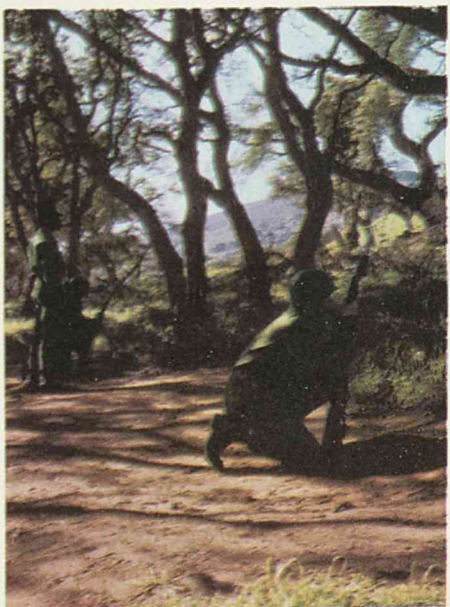
m-1 known distance range







## close combat course





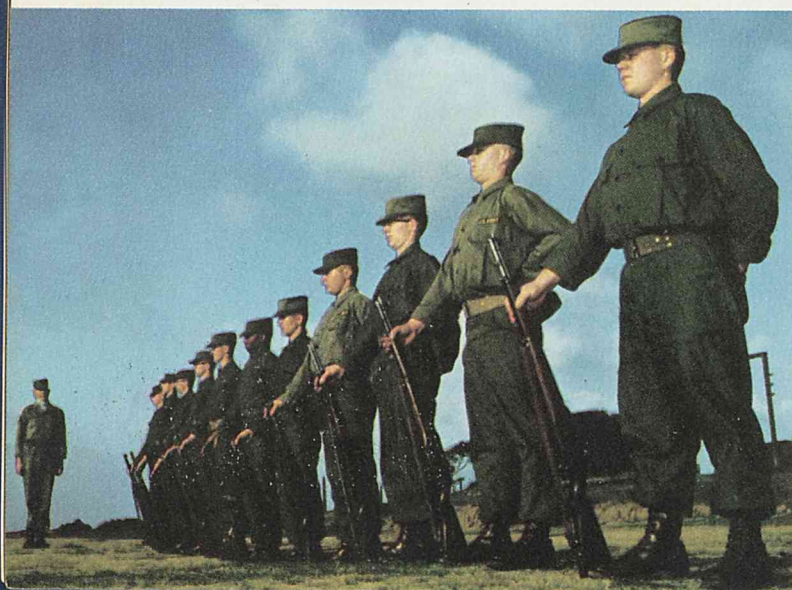


squad patrolling

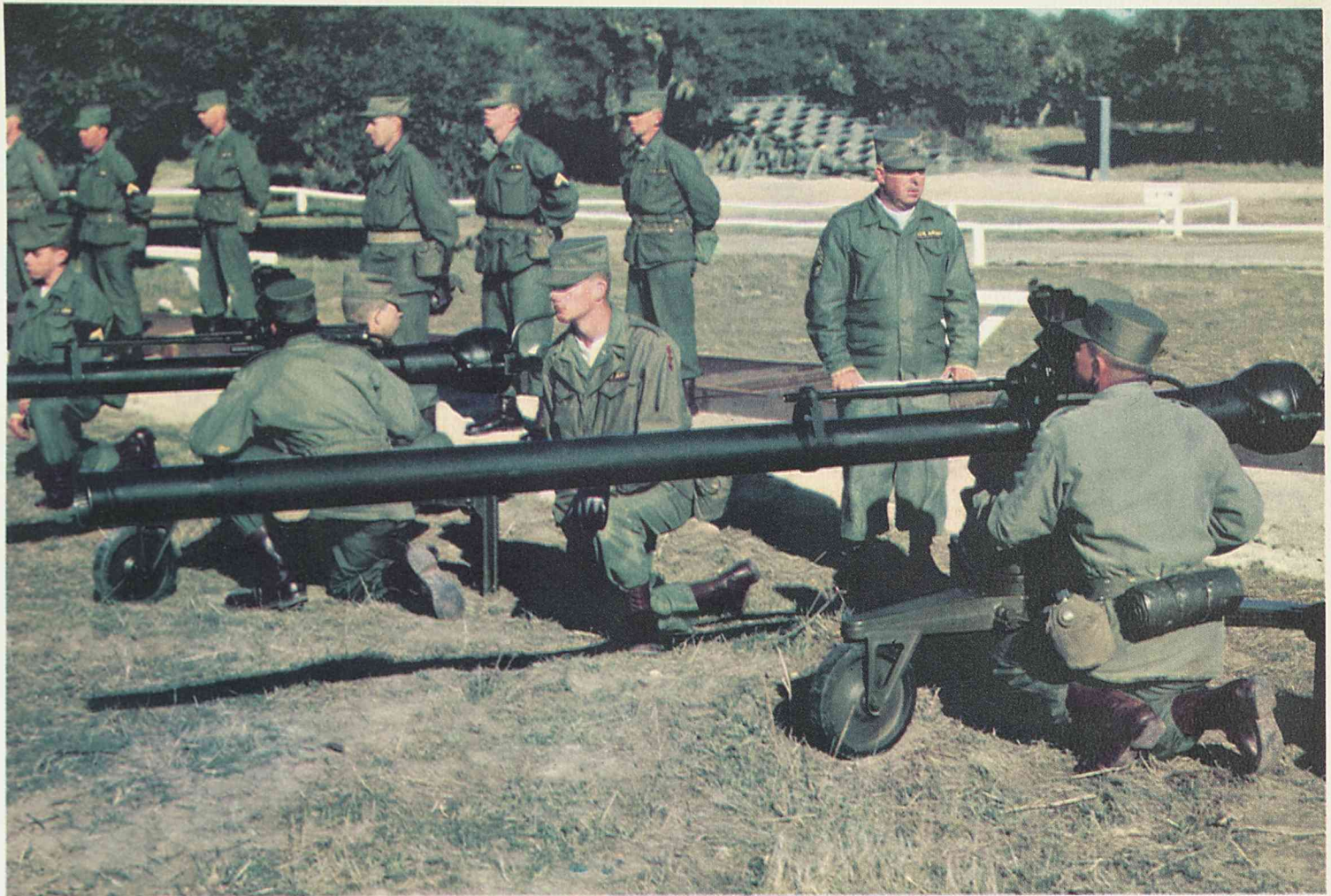
hikes



dismounted drill



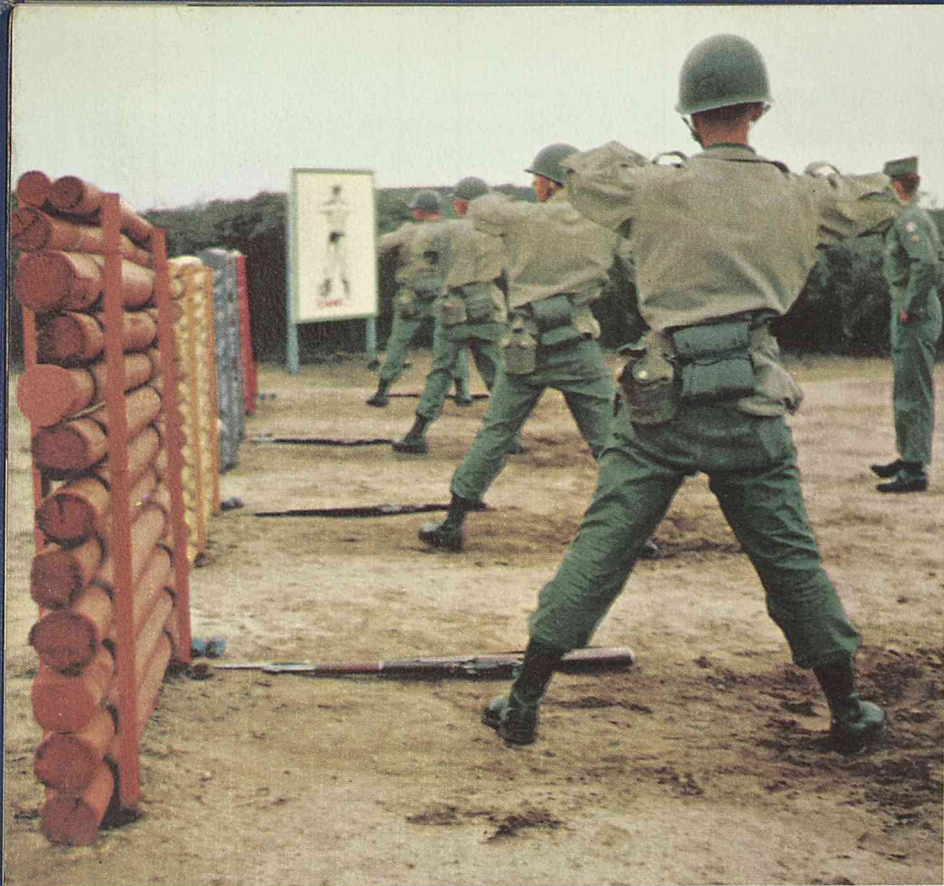




recoilless rifle    ▲    ▼    mortar







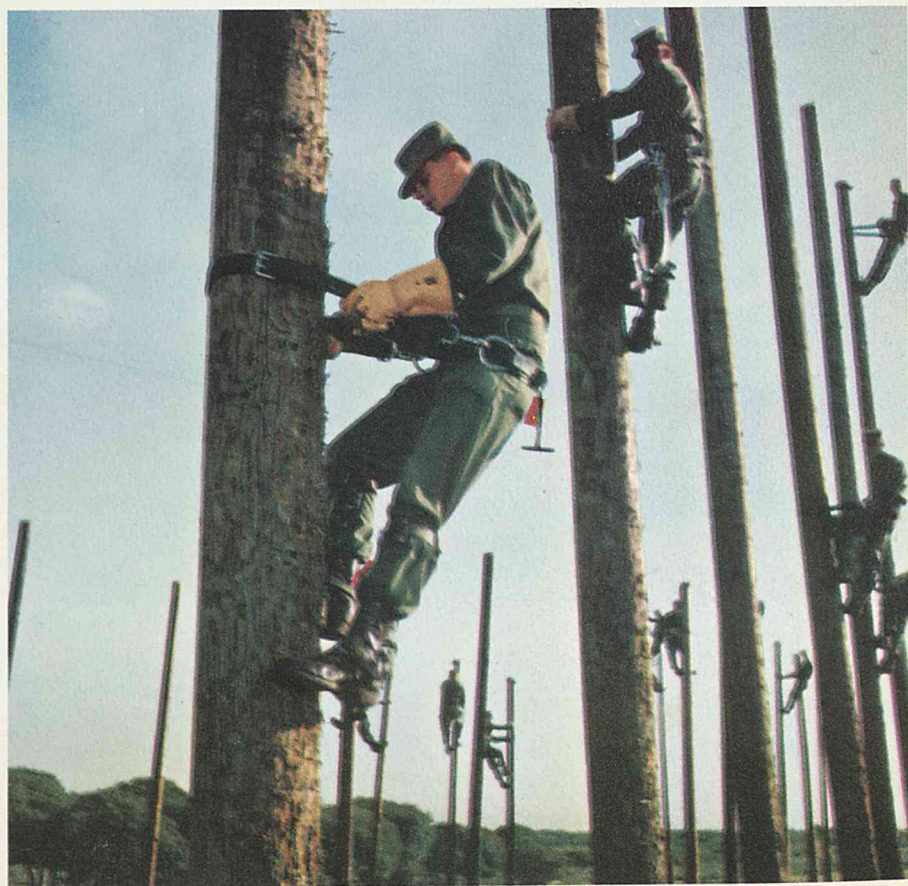
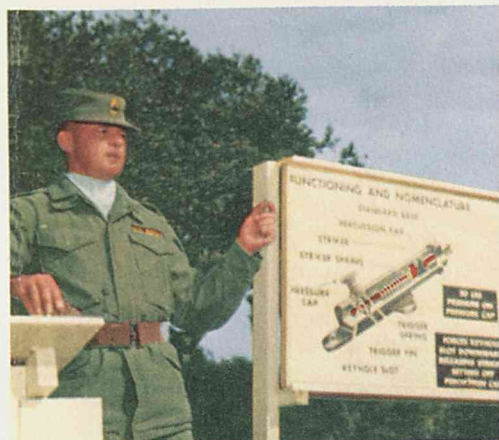
▼ flame thrower ▼ ▲ grenades ▲



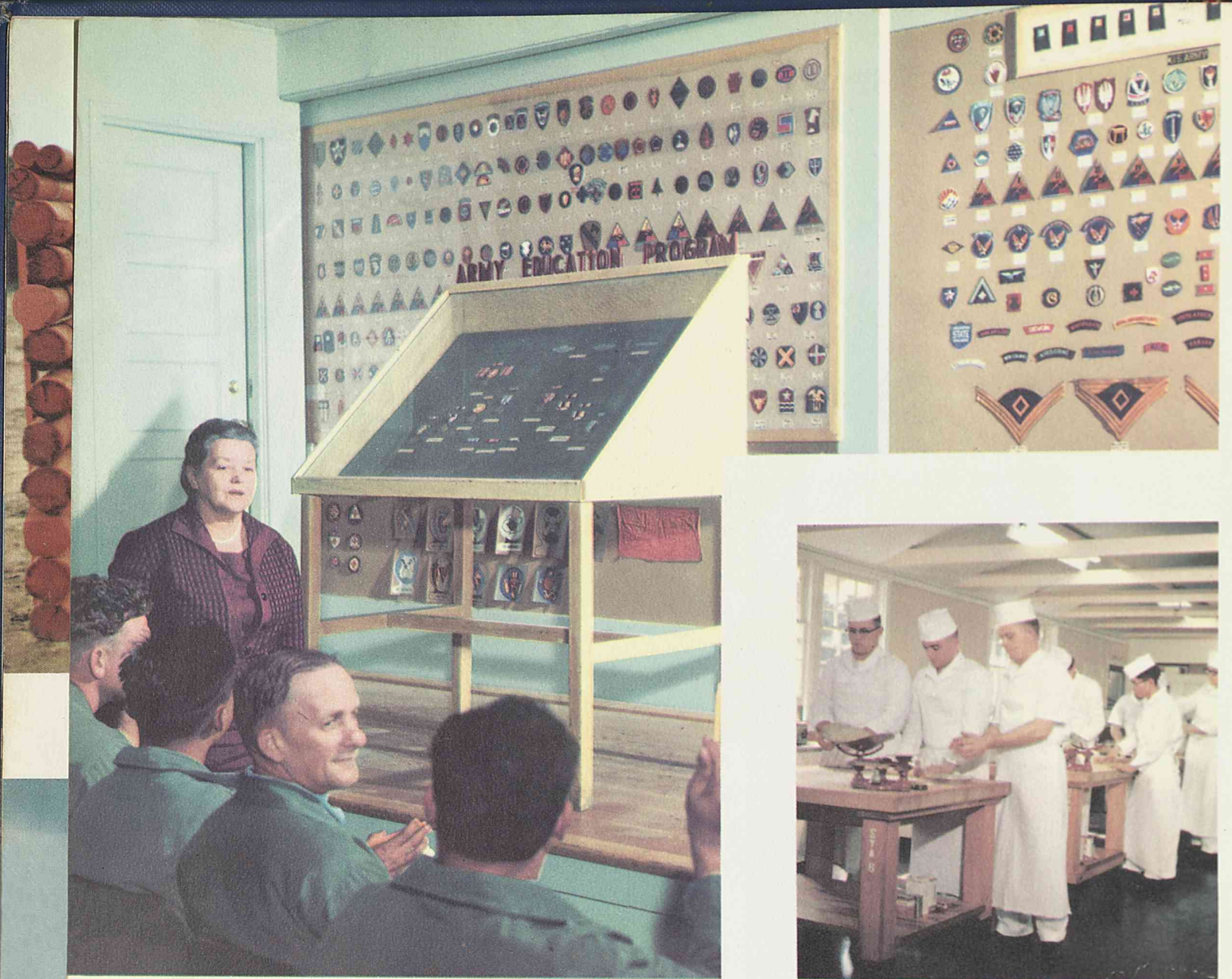




# mines pole climbing





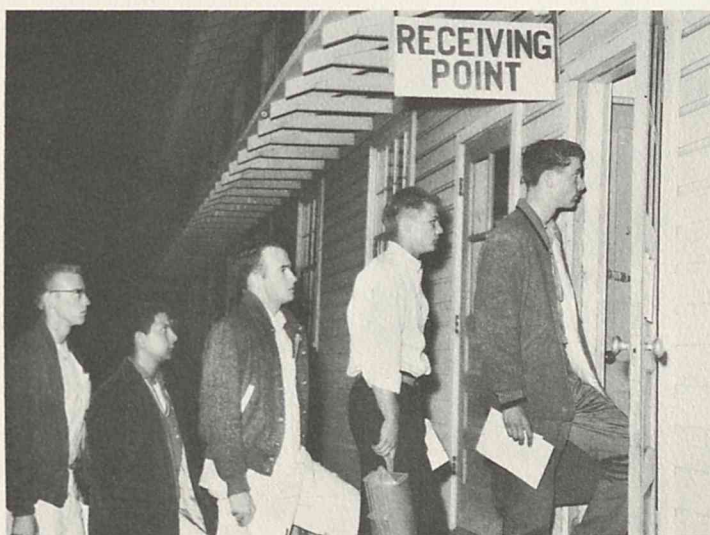
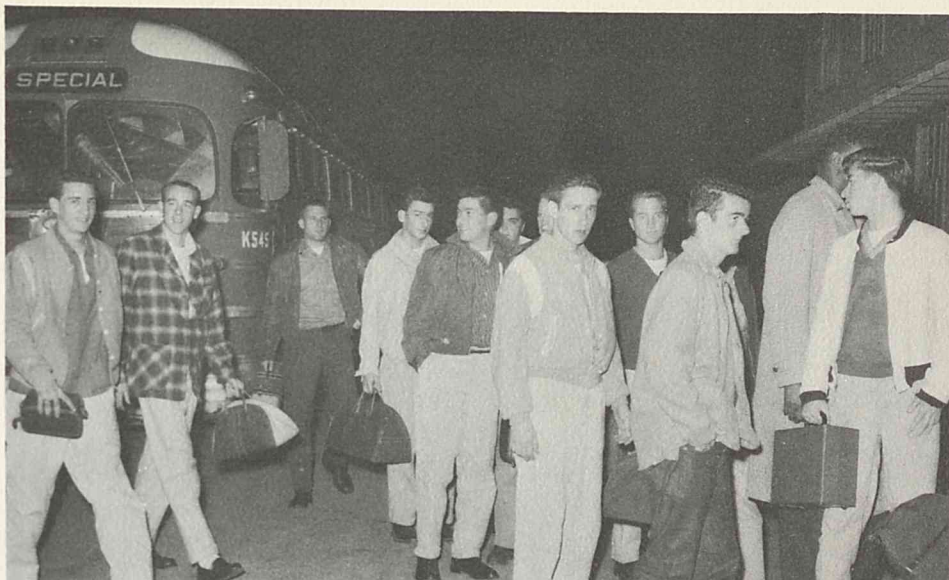


army  
education  
program

food  
service  
school







receiving  
center

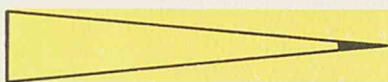
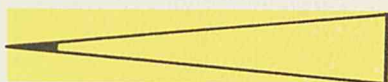




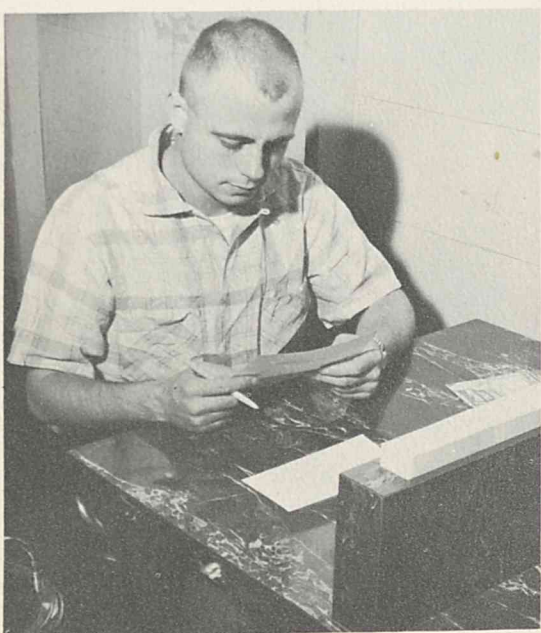
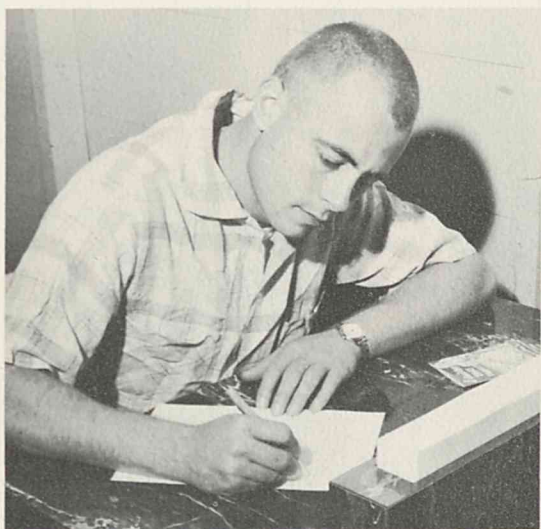




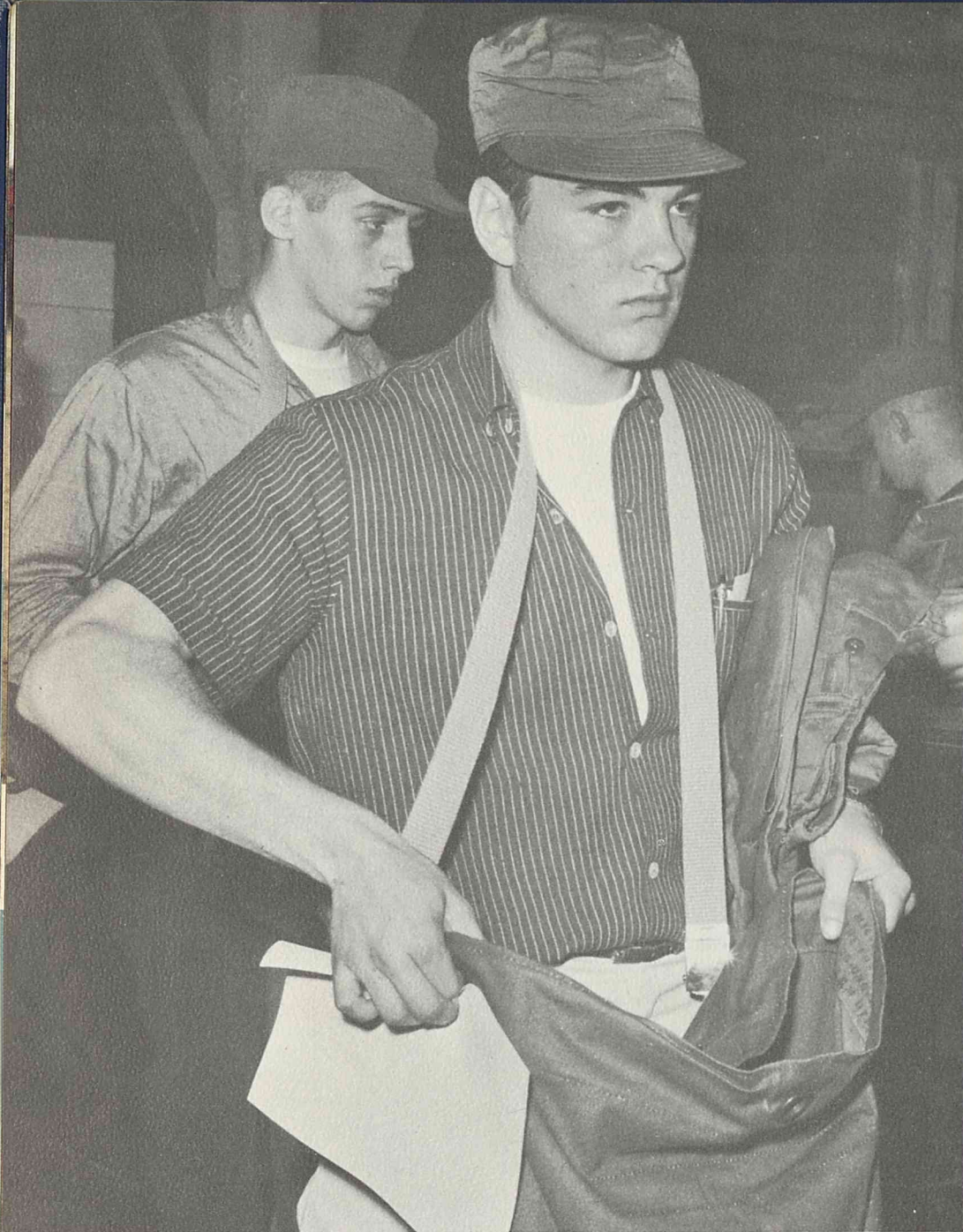
bunk making



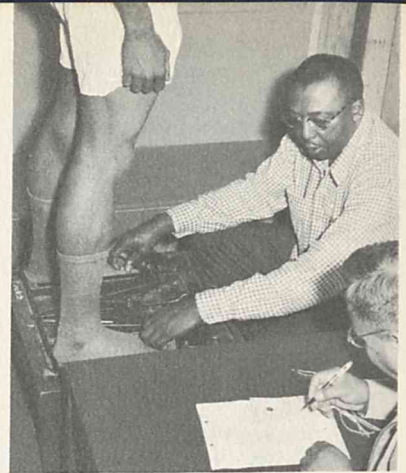
writing and  
calling home



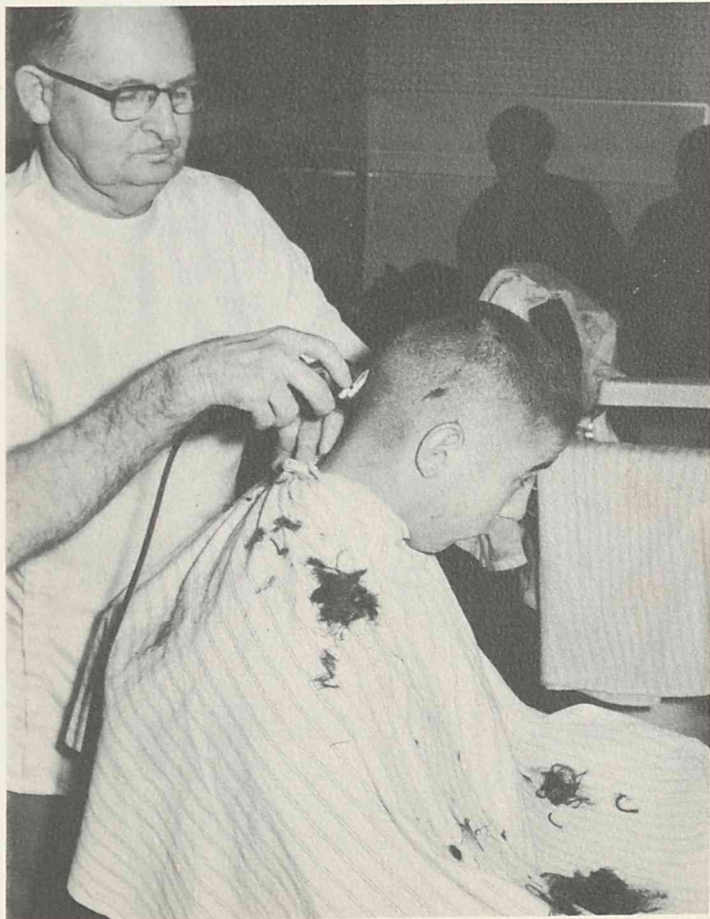
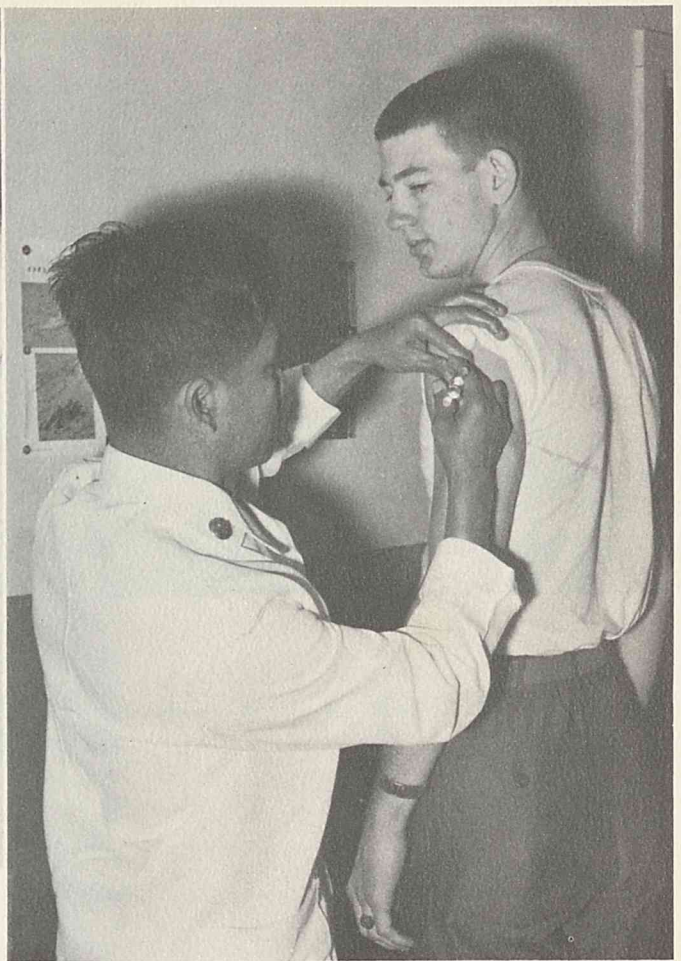
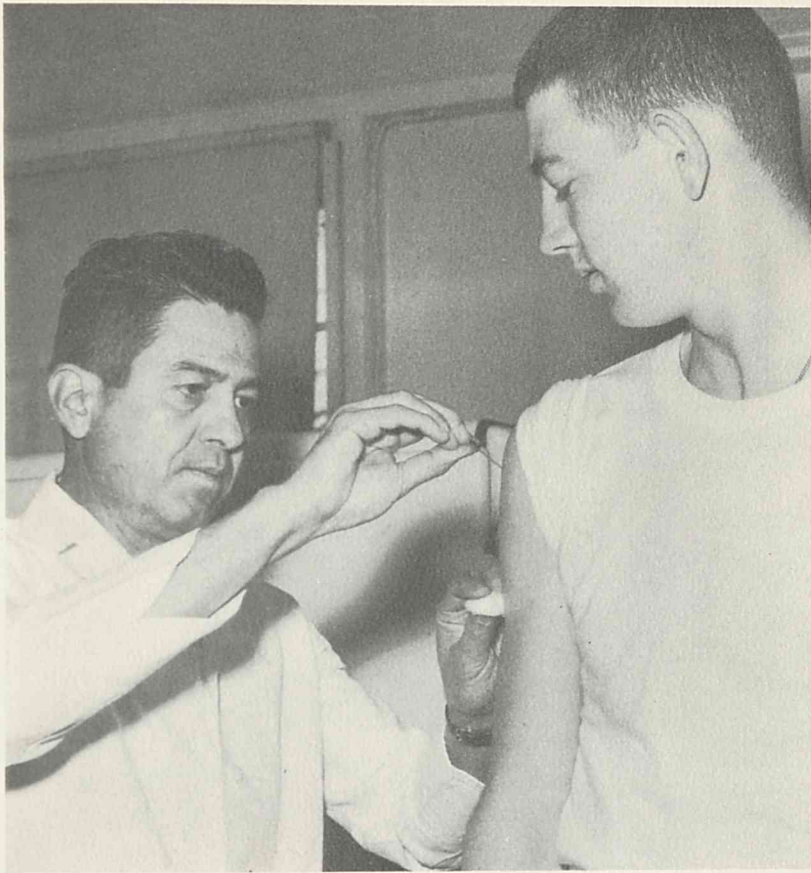




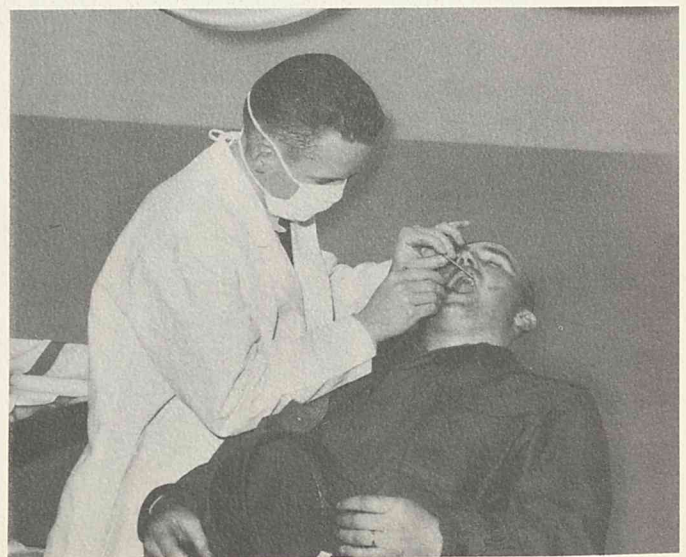
## clothing issue







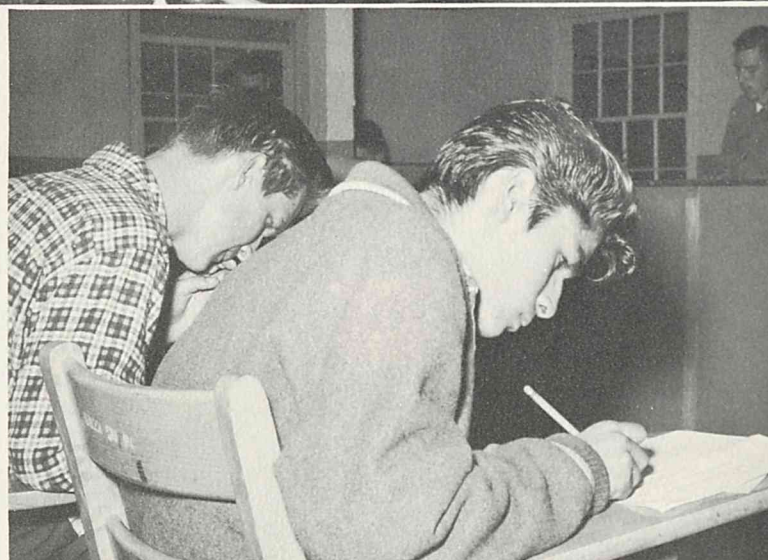
hair cuts                      shots  
dental check







processing \_\_\_\_\_

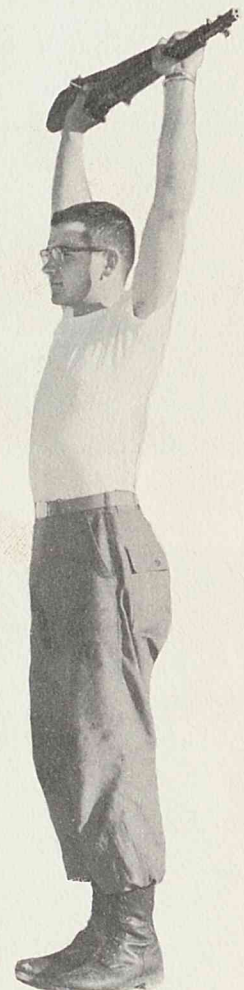


shipping to \_\_\_\_\_  
training company





# physical training



p. t.  
with rifles





first aid

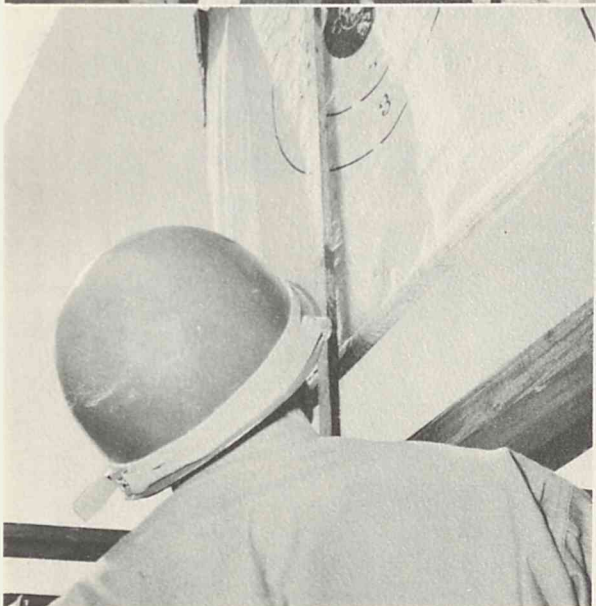


signal communication





**rifle  
instruction circle**



**marking and pasting  
targets**







m-1 known distance range



transition and field firing



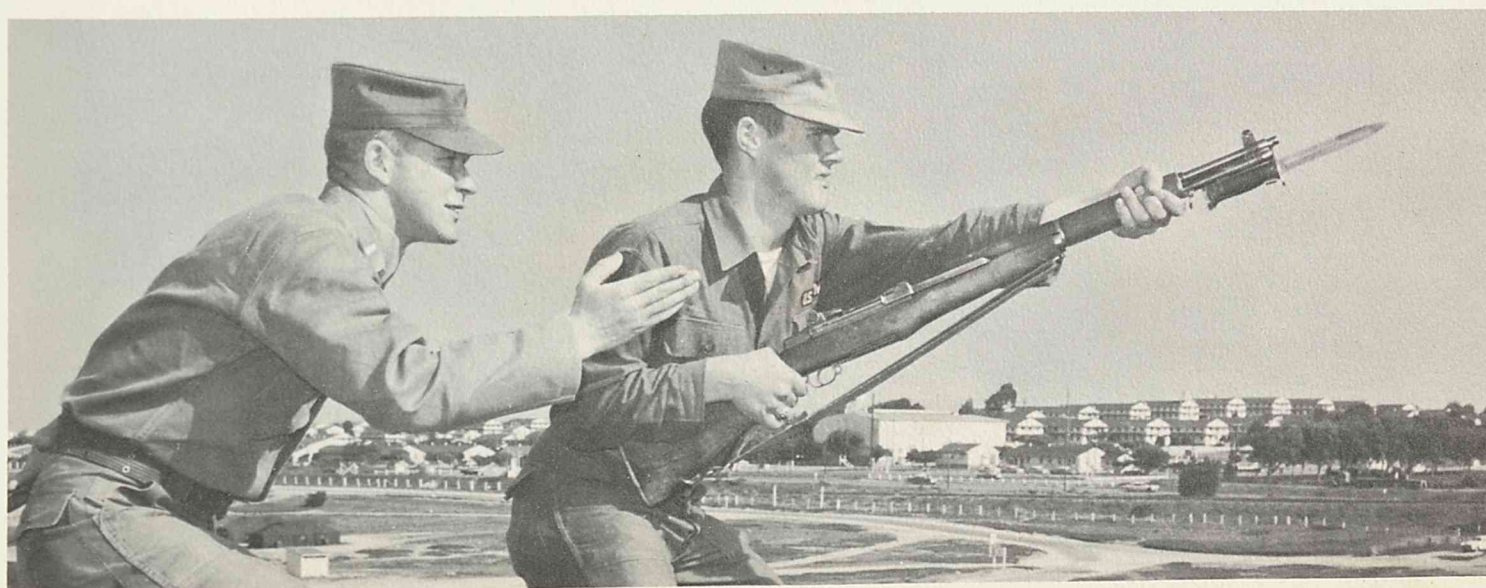




field fortification



bayonet

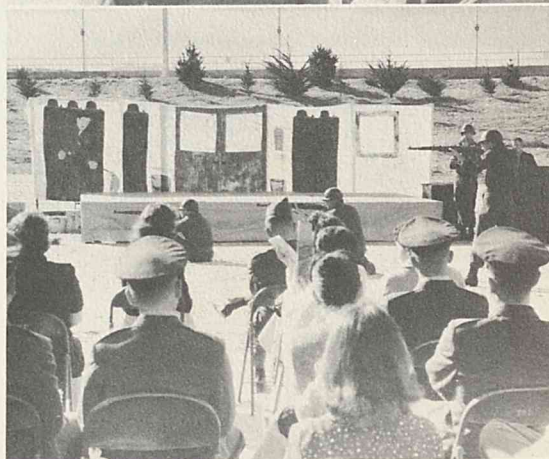
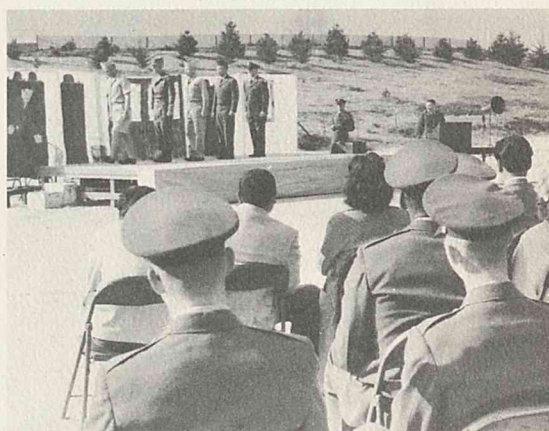






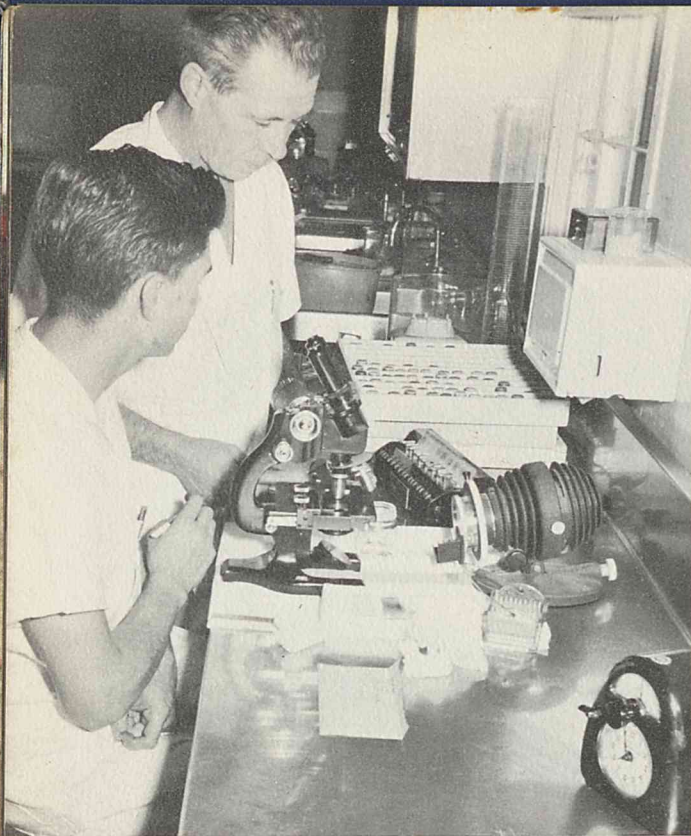


## ◀ infiltration course

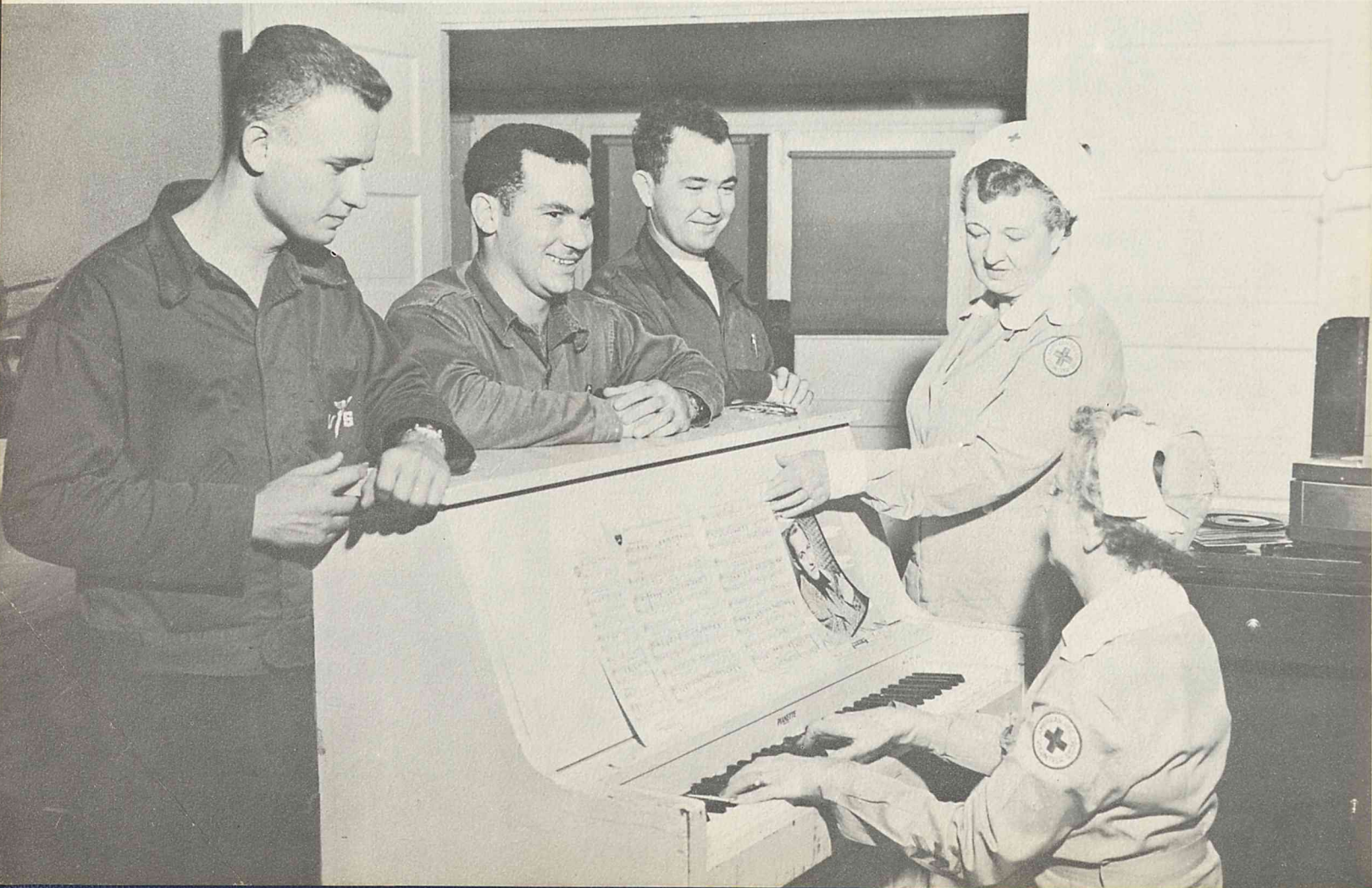


## open house

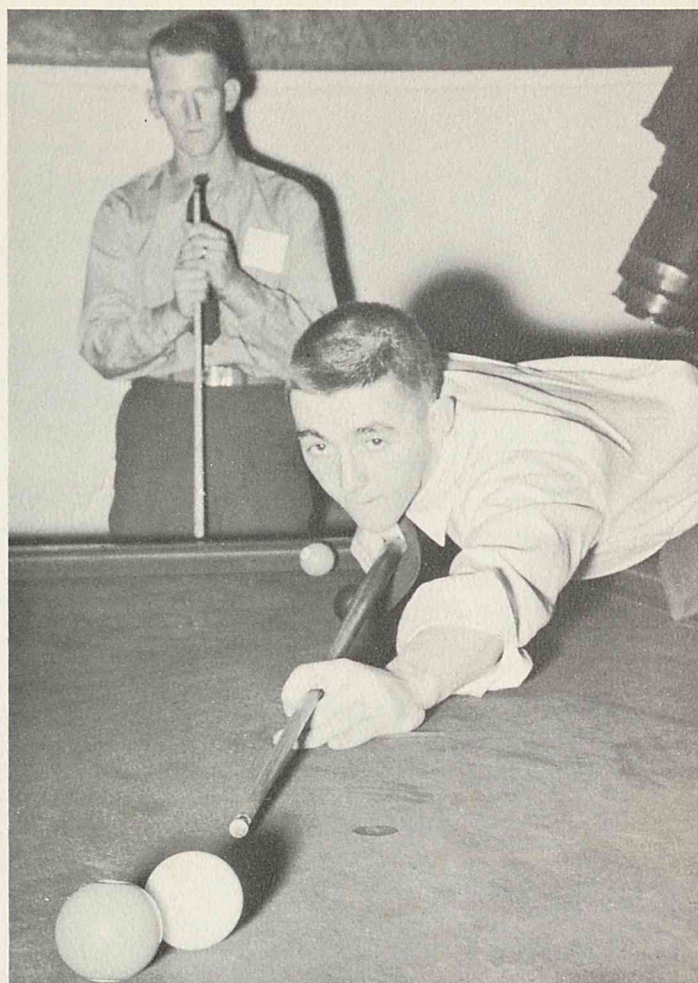
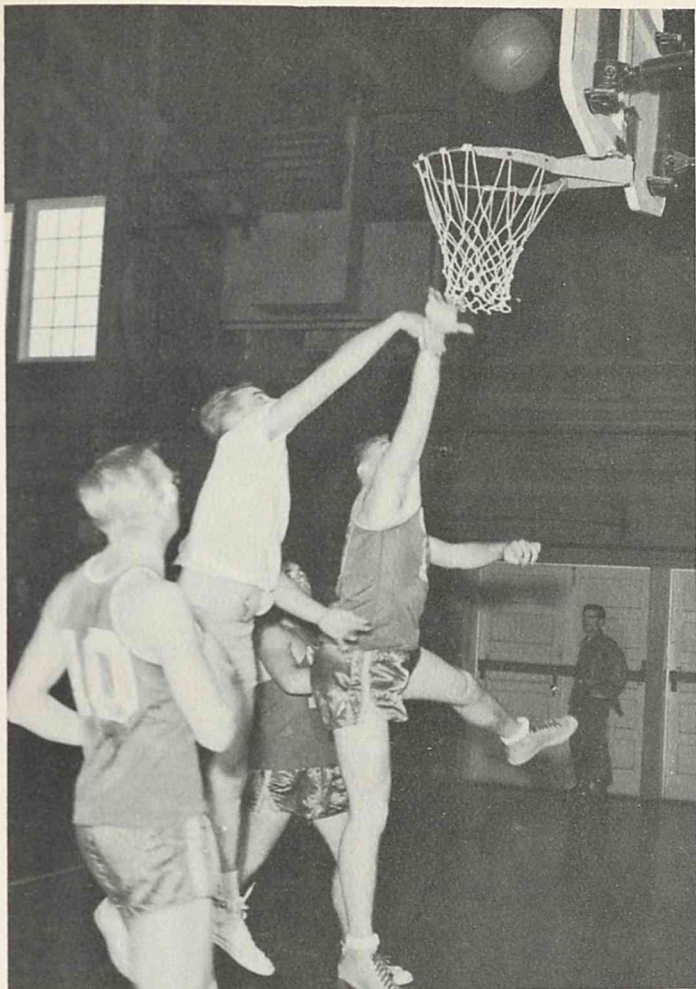




hospital



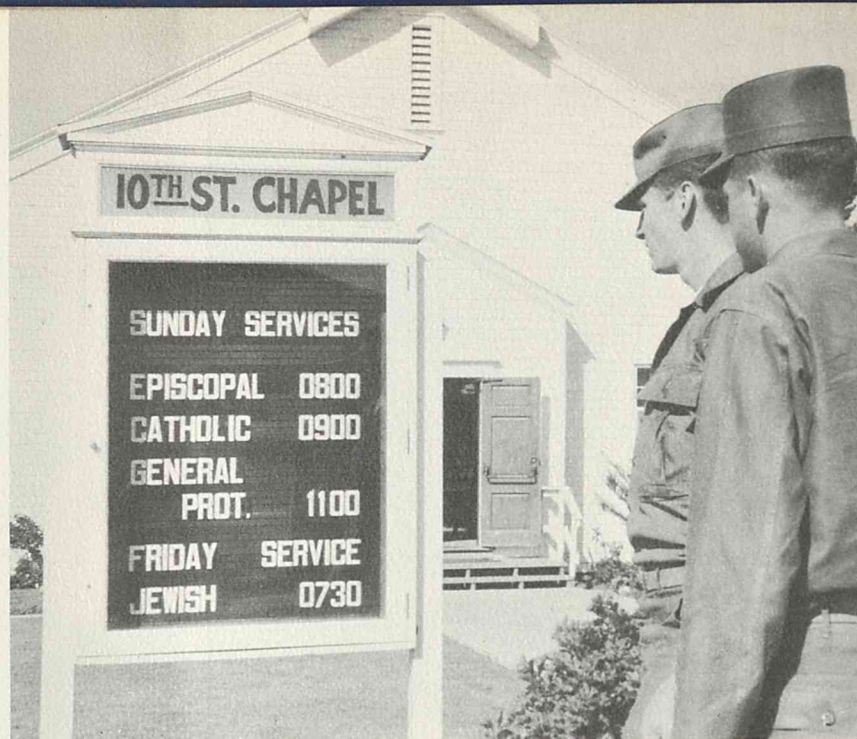




## sports and recreation







chapel



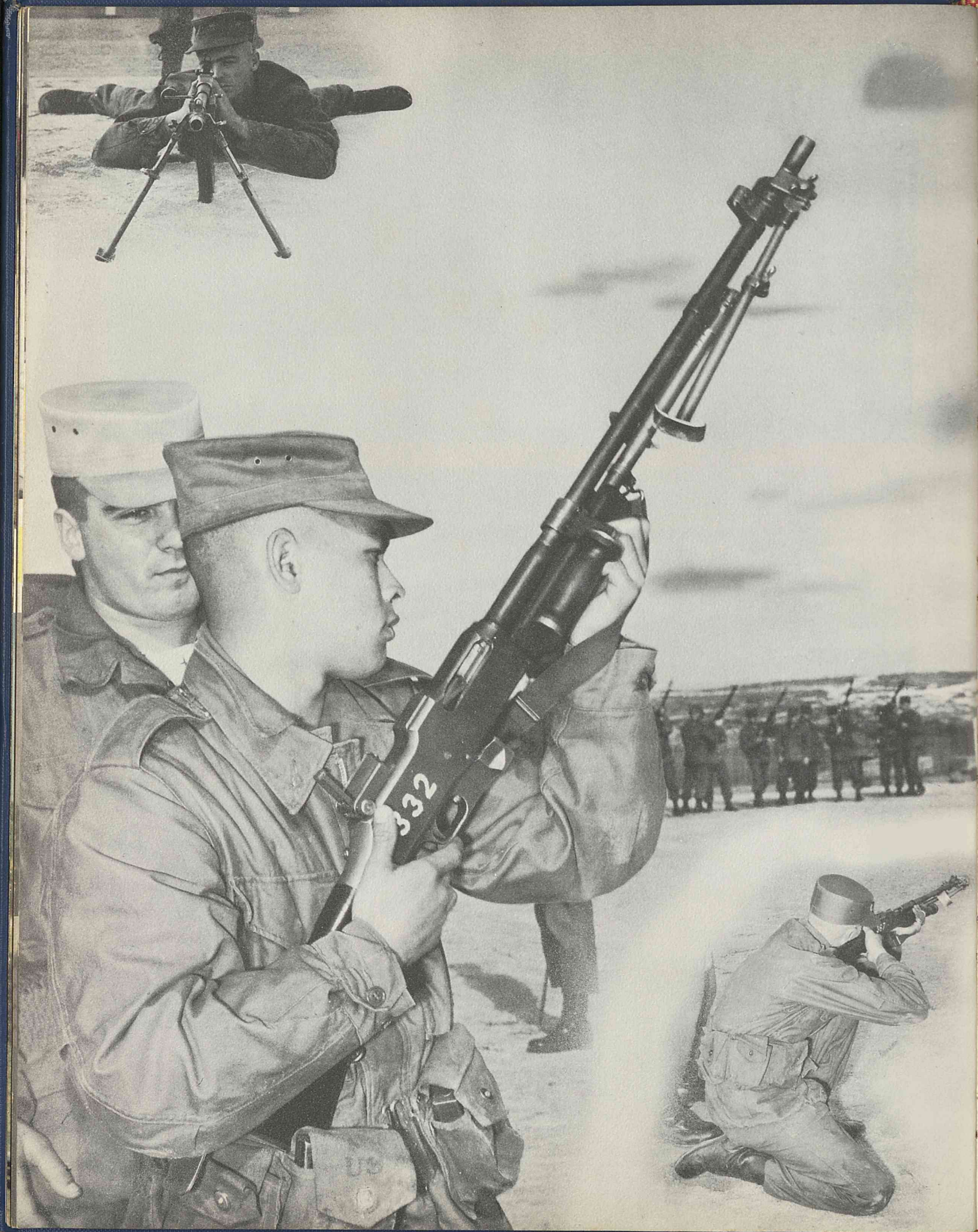




grenades  
hand • rifle







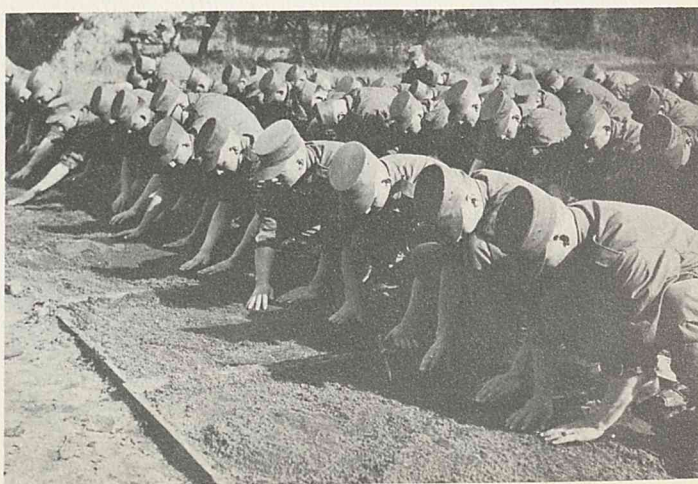




▲ rocket launcher

◀ automatic rifle

mines ▼

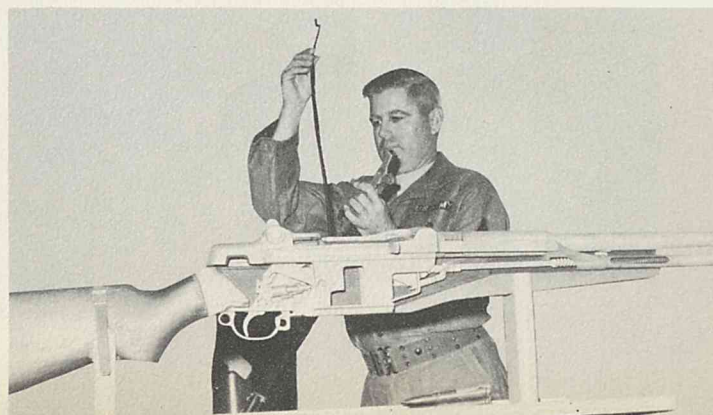
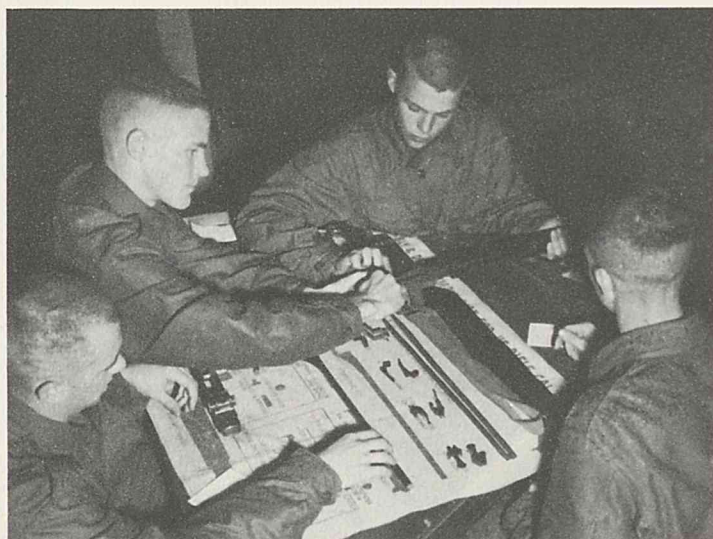






◀ mortar ▲

m-1 classroom ▼







machine  
guns



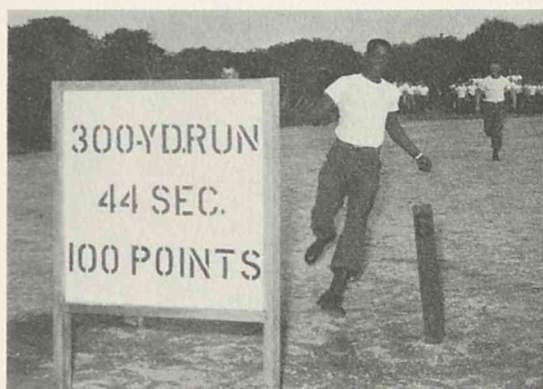
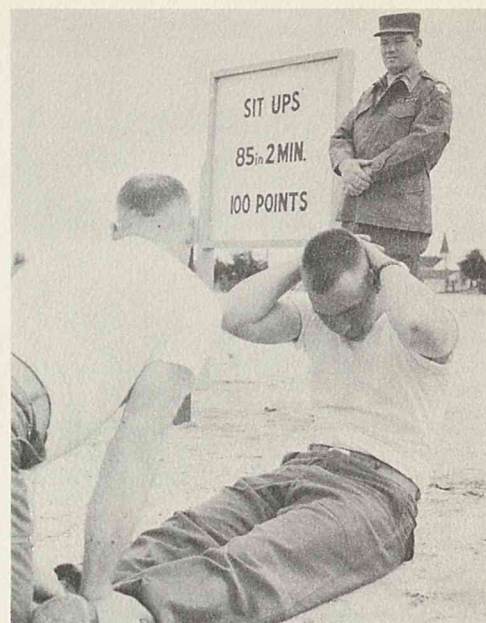




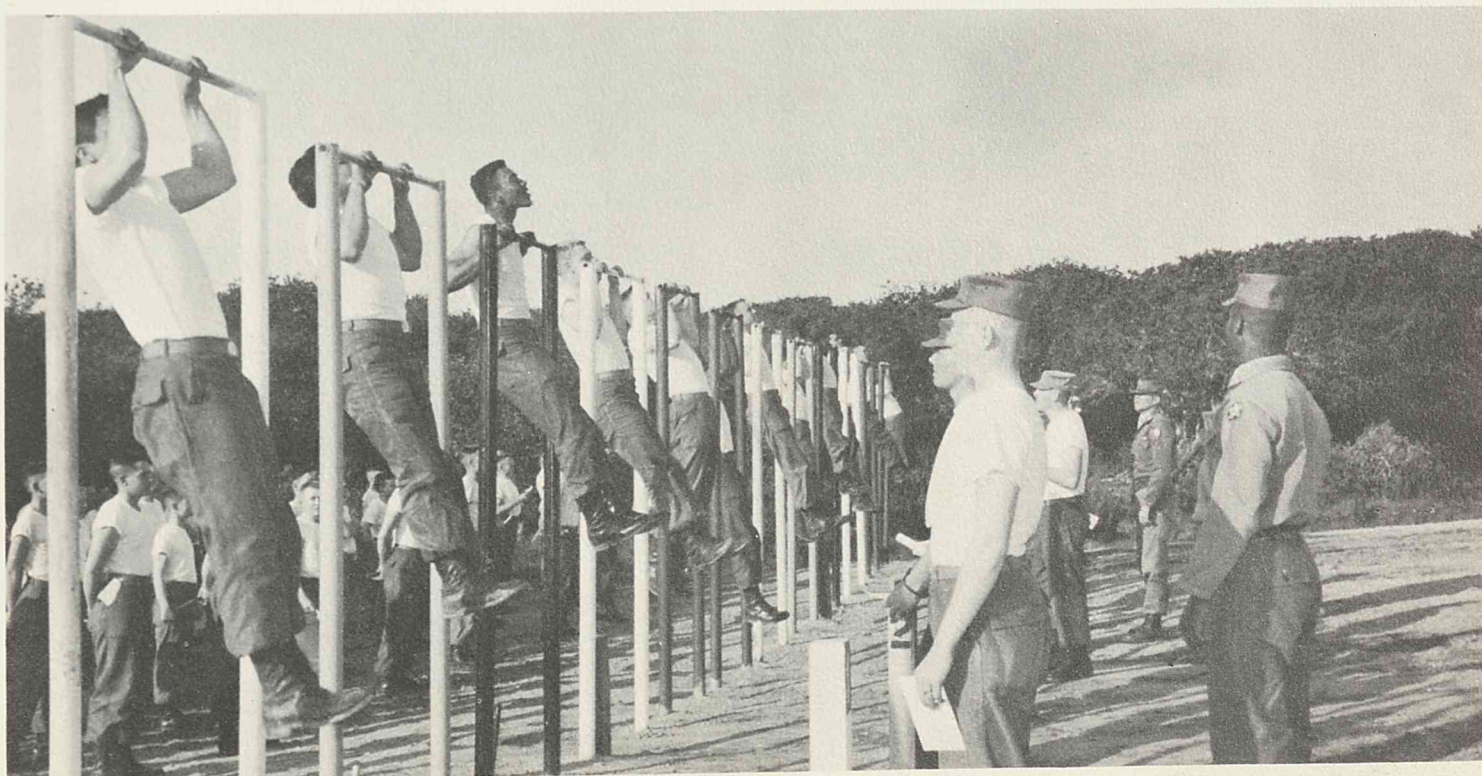
## chemical, biological and radiological warfare







## physical fitness test







▲ close combat course

● field firing ▼







squad patrol



flame thrower







recoilless  
rifle







learning  
to march

dismounted  
drill

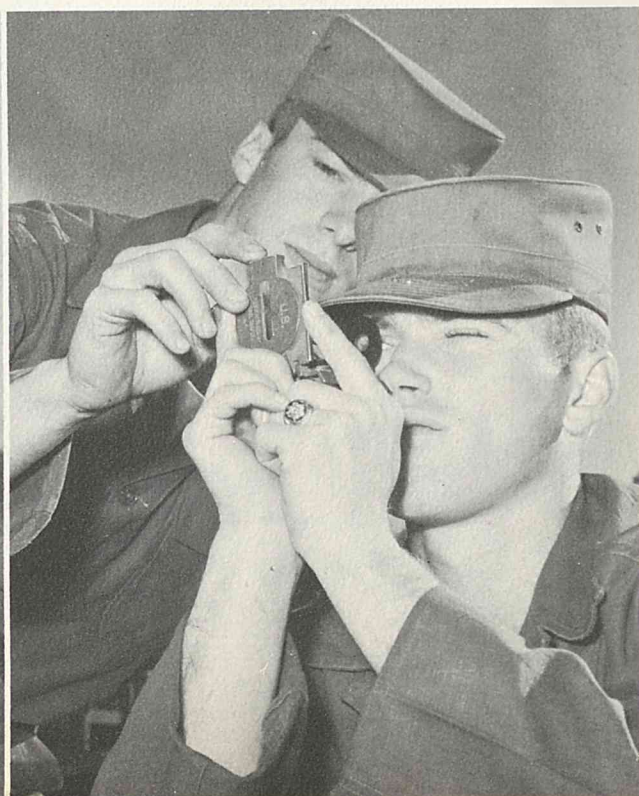




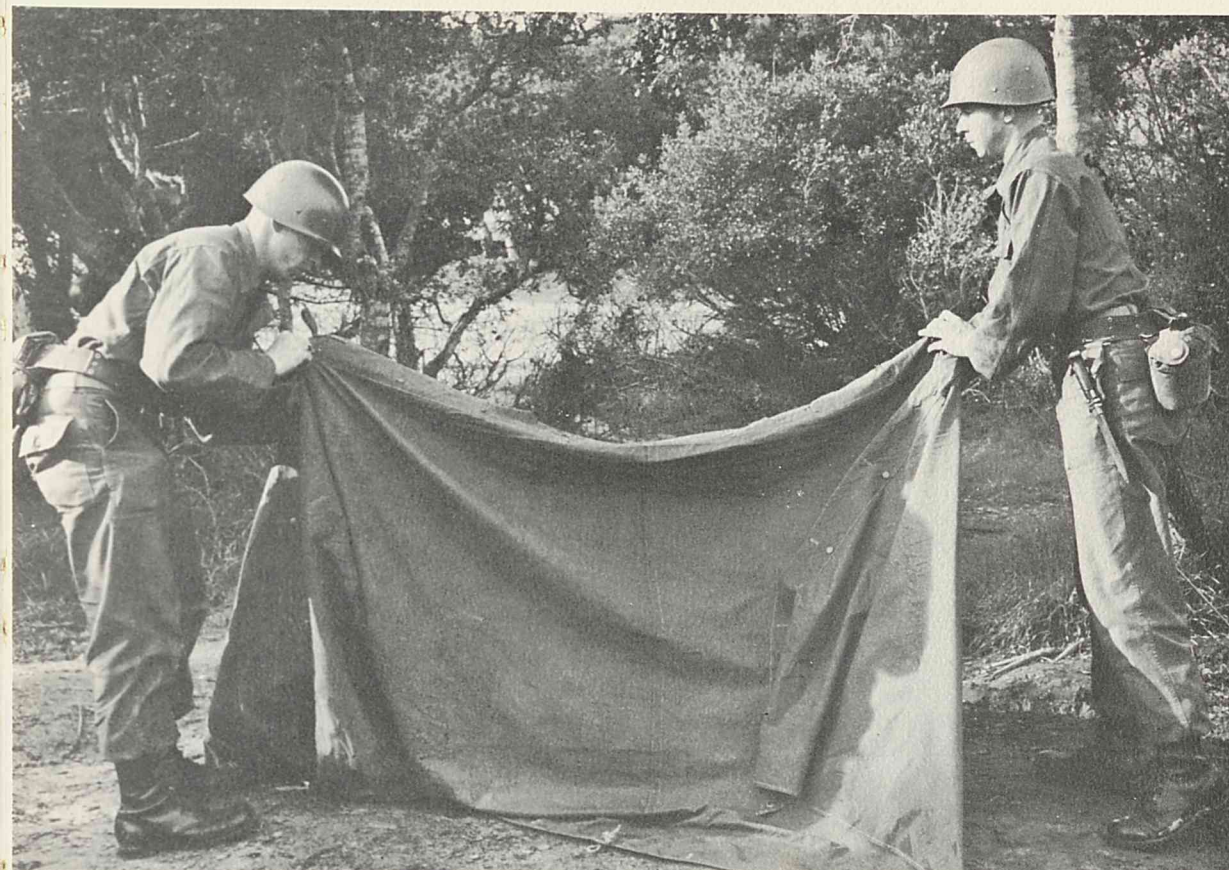


▲ field inspection

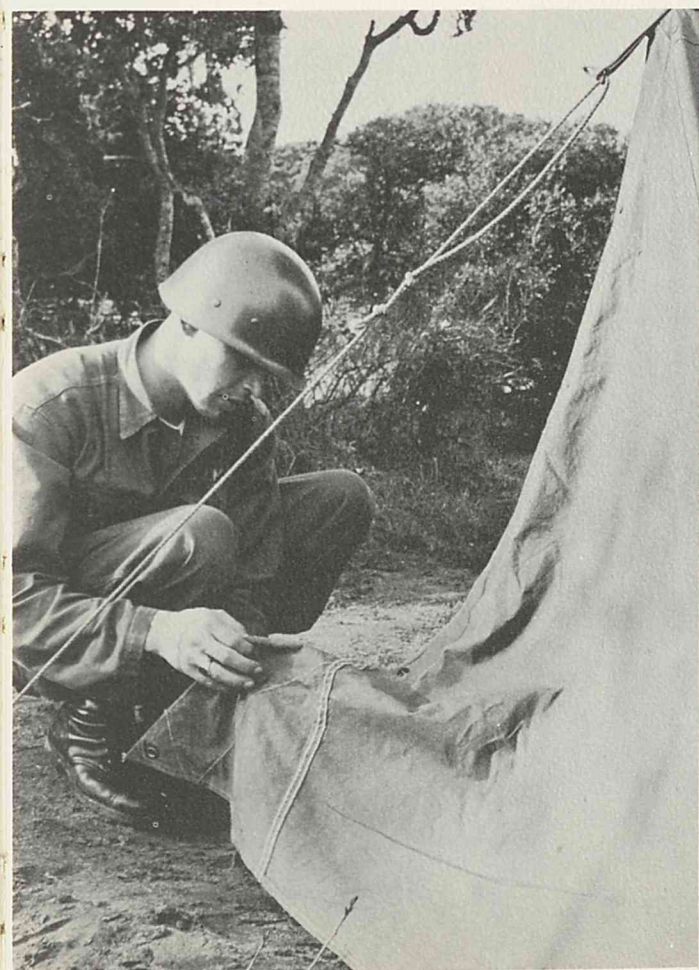
● maps and compass ▼



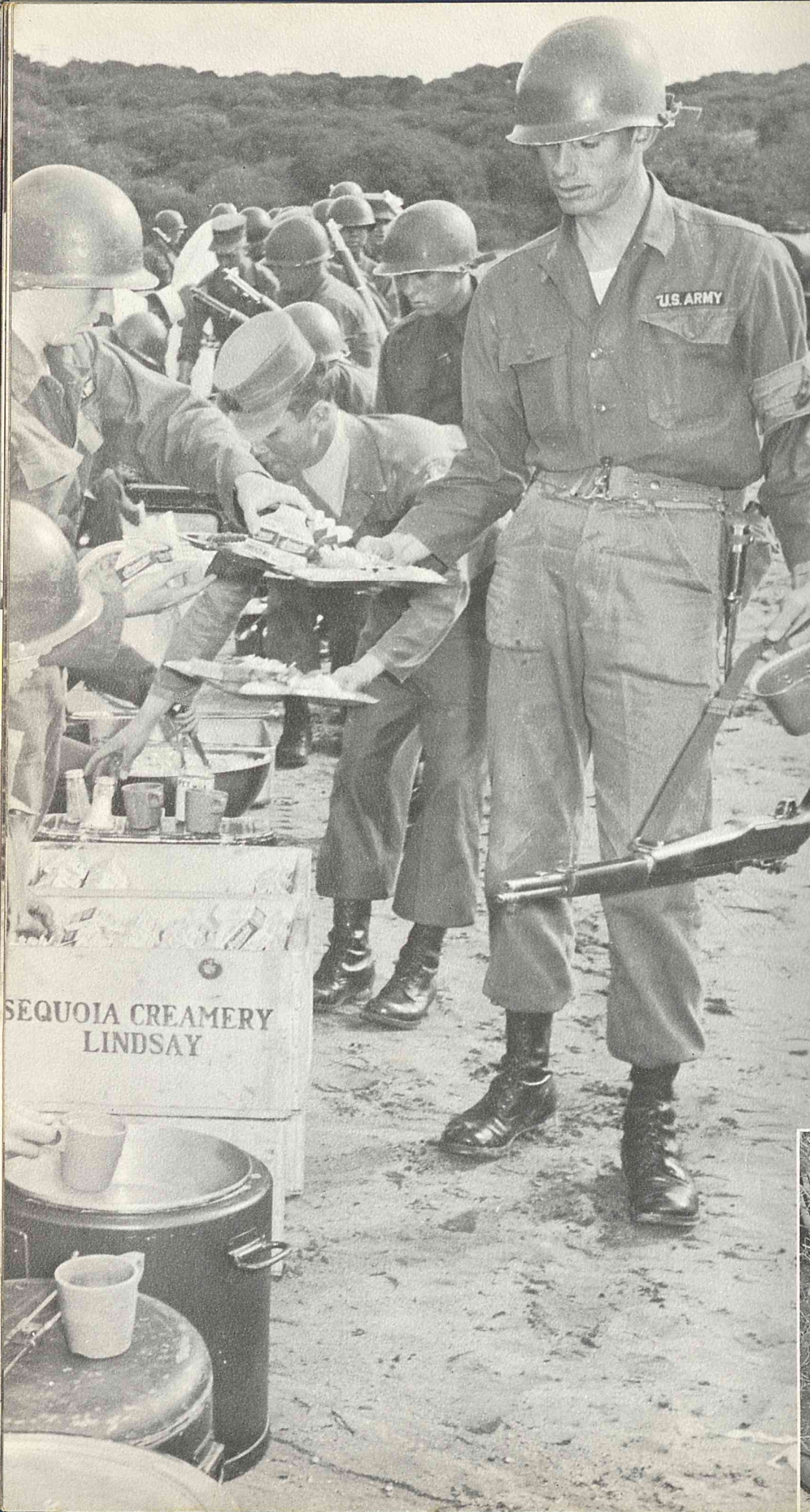




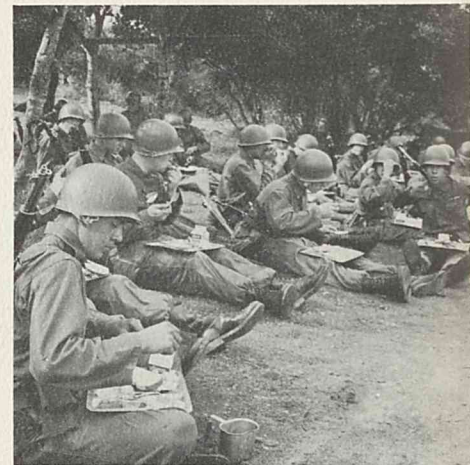
bivouac







## chow in the field







## barracks life





PERMANENT POST  
FORT ORD  
DEDICATED BY  
MR. WM. C. FOSTER  
DEPUTY SEC'Y. OF DEFENSE  
ARMED FORGES DAY 17 MAY 1952  
PRESENTED BY  
THE CITIZENS OF MONTEREY COUNTY







guard at impact area

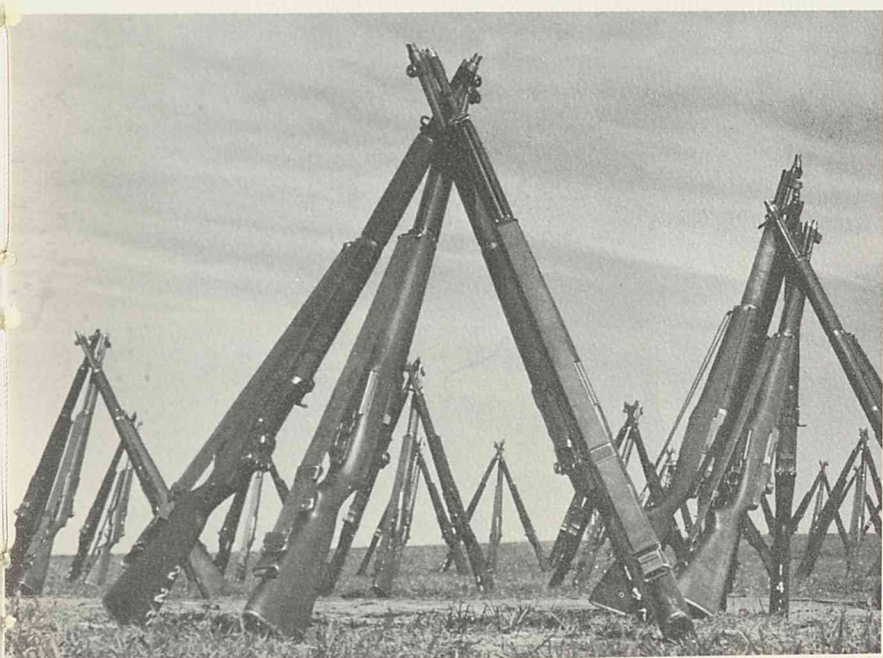


at the front gate

marching, marching . . . .



stacked rifles



simulated atomic blast



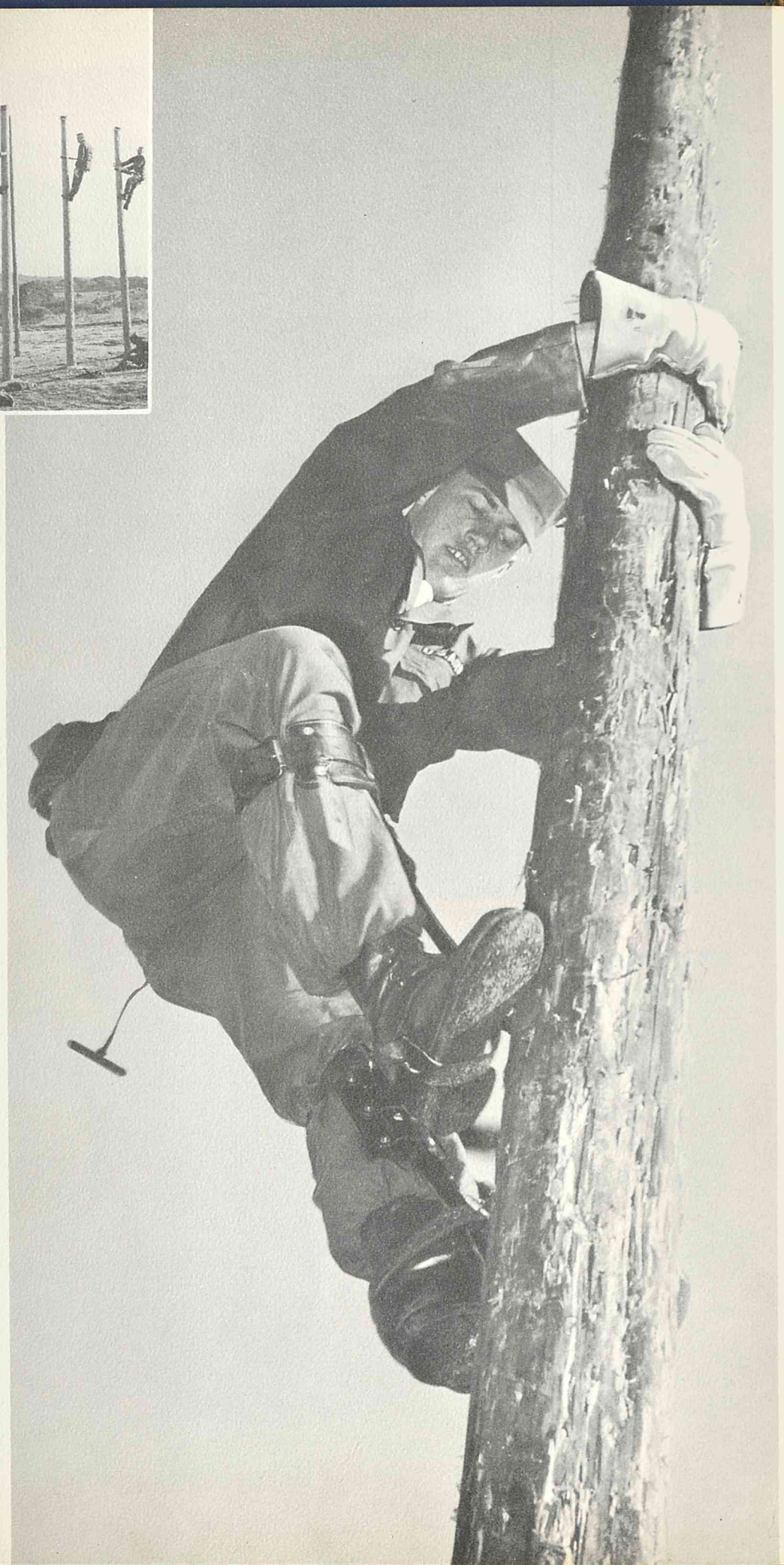




pole climbing

## signal training

class work







drivers' course

auto mechanics  
course





▲ — basic army administration school — ▲

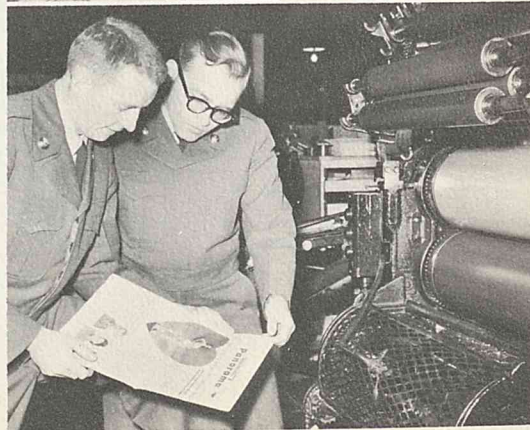
special service  
bookmobile







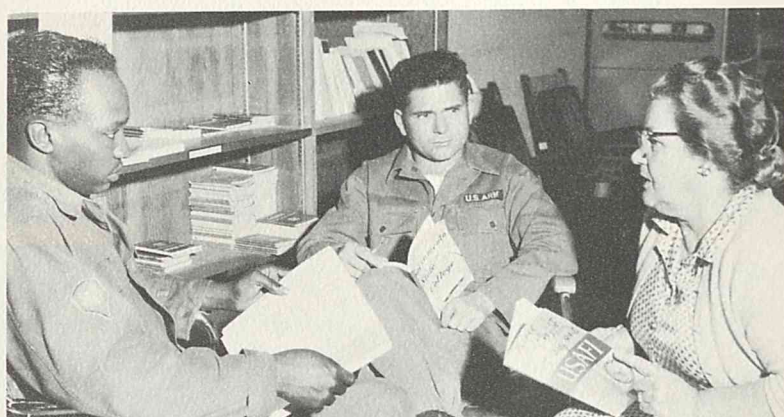
on-the-job trainees take active parts in P.I.O.'s daily radio broadcasts and in the production of the weekly post newspaper, the fort ord panorama.



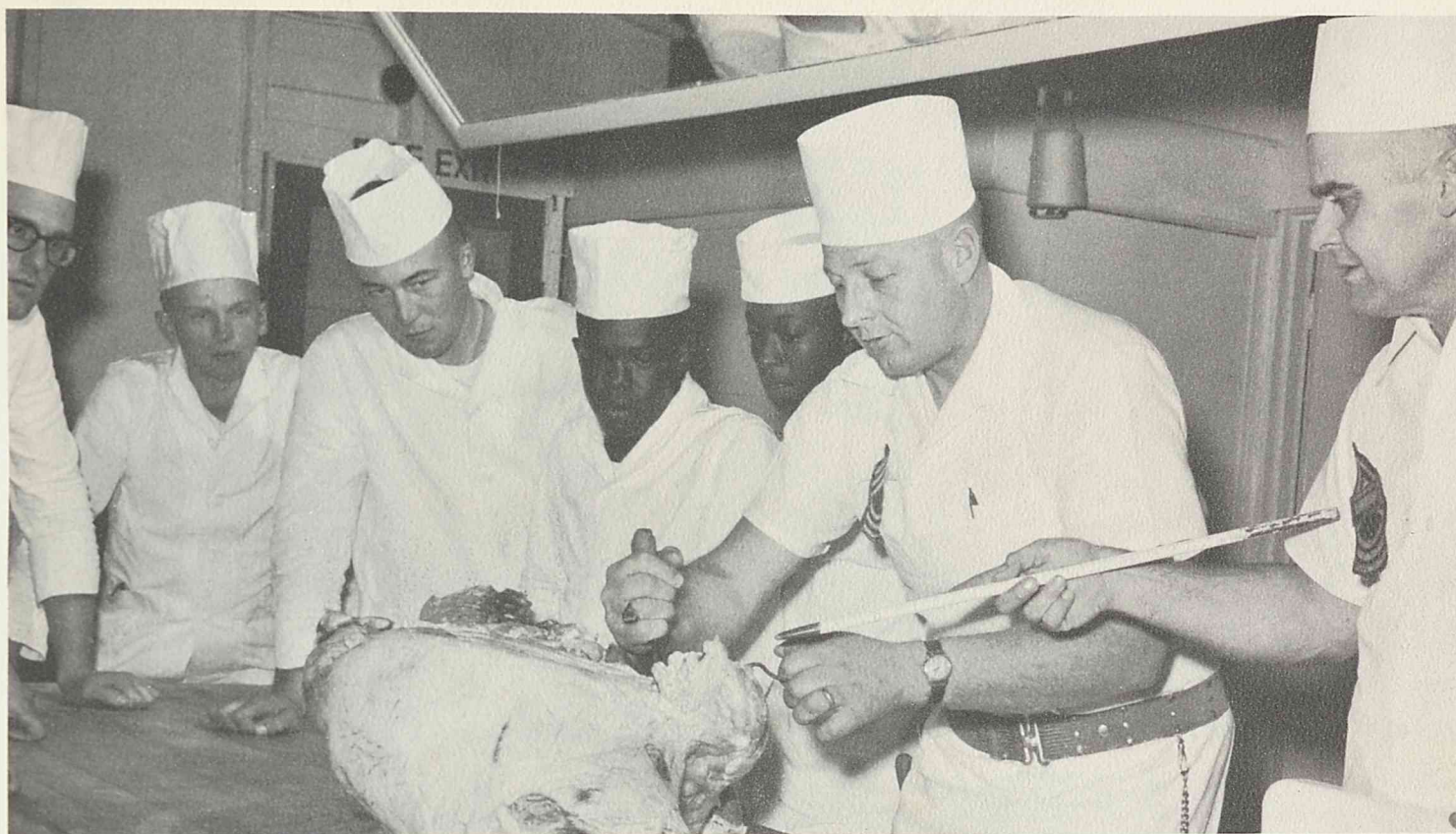




**army  
education  
program**

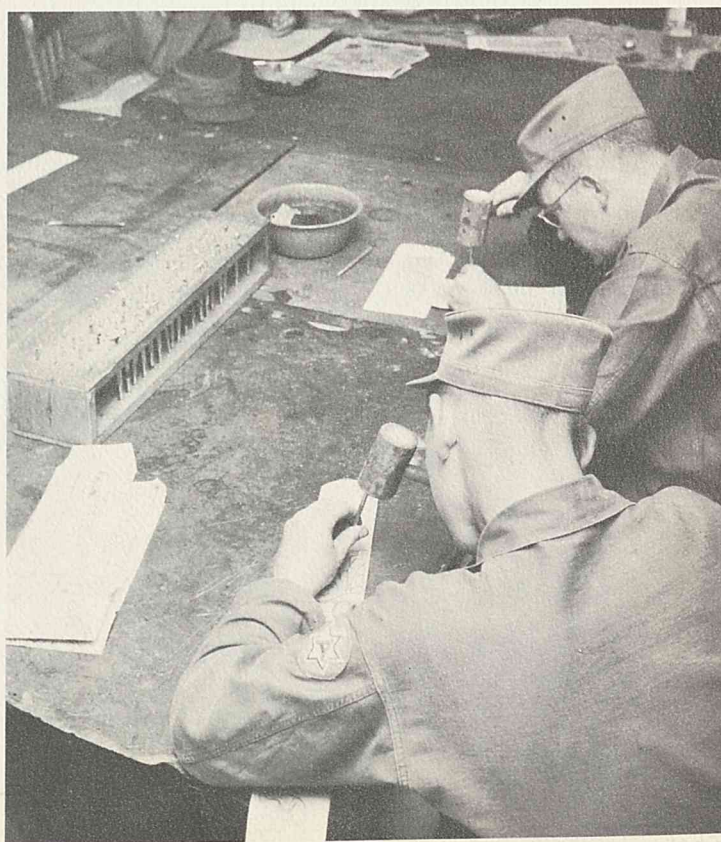




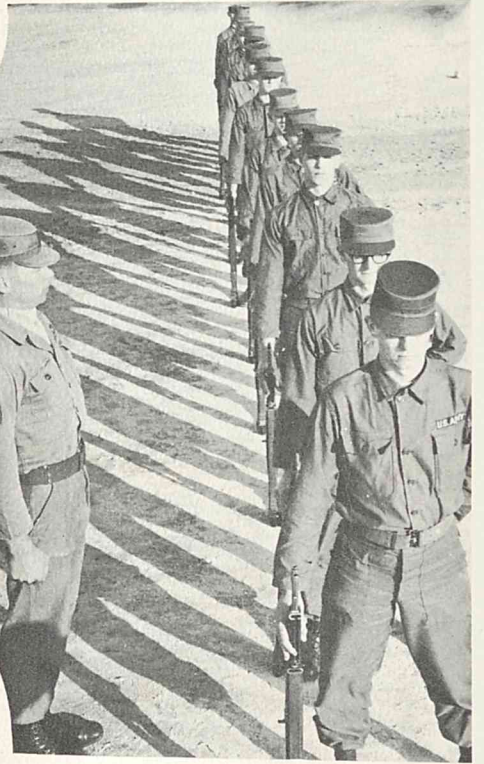
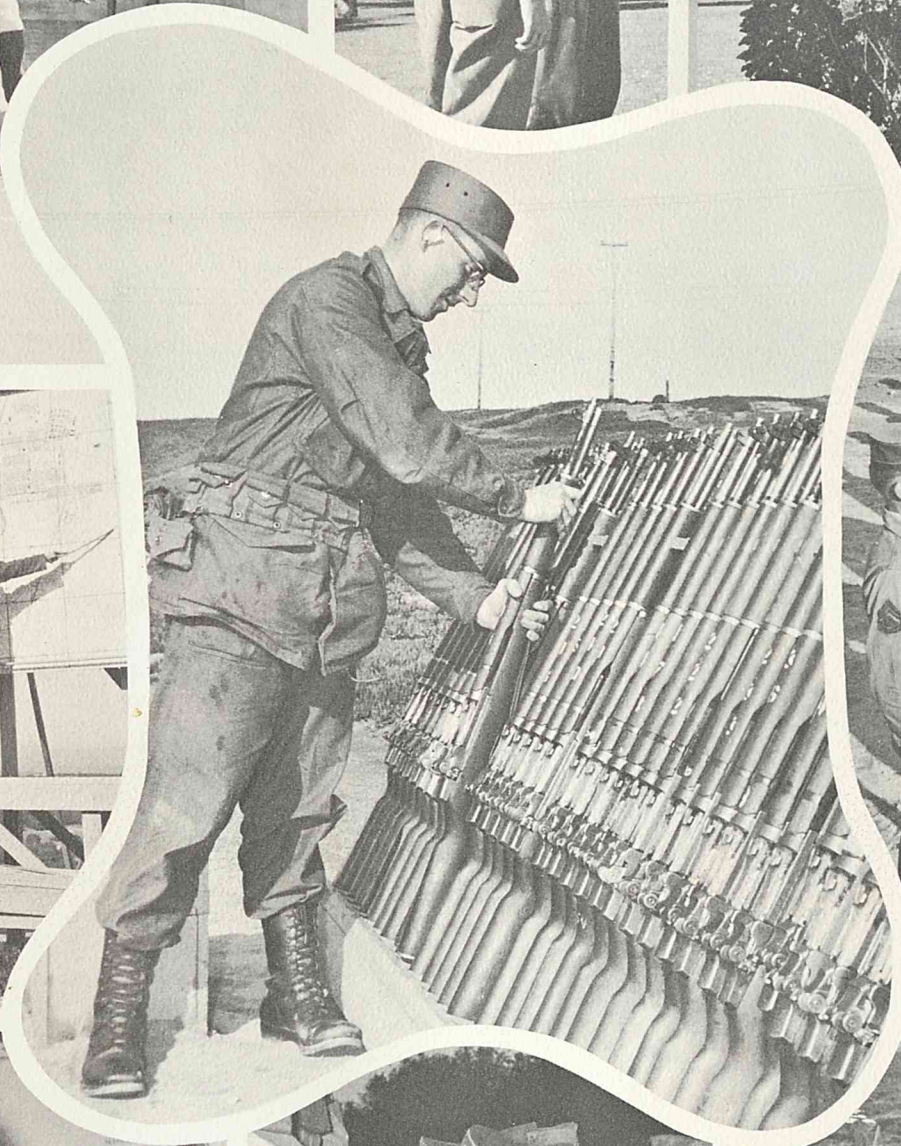
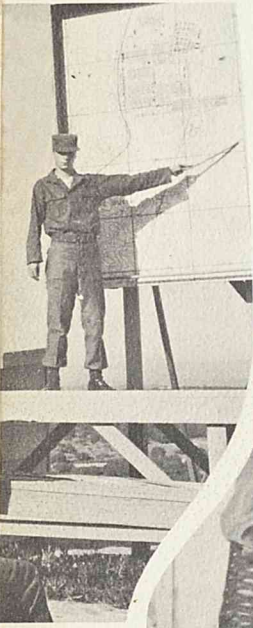
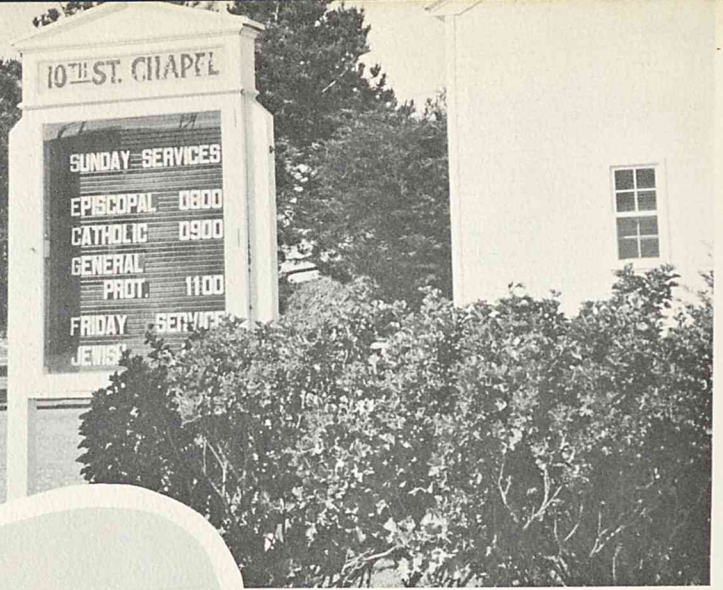
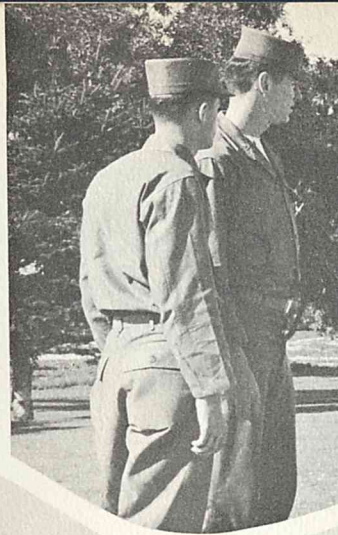
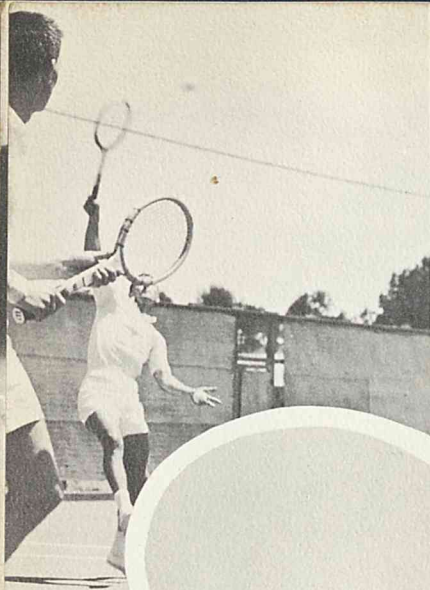


food service school ▲

▼ hobby crafts









# COMPANY D

## FIRST BATTLE GROUP FIRST BRIGADE

Started Basic Training: 16 February 1959

Graduated: 11 April 1959



Col. Lewis E. Maness  
Brigade Commander



Capt. Roy E. Kimble  
Company Commander



1st Lt. P. E. Lippincott  
Executive Officer



Maj. Ainsley K. Mahikoa  
Battle Group Commander



2nd Lt. F. Chang  
Platoon Leader



2nd Lt. W. A. Riddell  
Platoon Leader







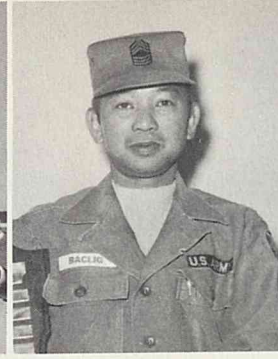
Sgt. F. S. Hondolero  
First Sergeant



M/Sgt. E. L. Porter  
Former First Sergeant



M/Sgt. R. J. Moore  
SDI



M/Sgt. J. V. Baclig  
Supply Sergeant



SFC M. A. Colon



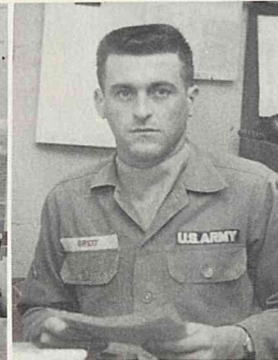
SFC B. E. Dalberg



SFC Shaw



Sgt. Moffitt



PFC I. L. Breit  
Company Clerk

Edwin J. Adams  
Mario Alvarez  
J. I. Anderson  
H. R. Applestill



Max S. Bain  
Ronald M. Balin  
William D. Ballard  
Philip N. Barter







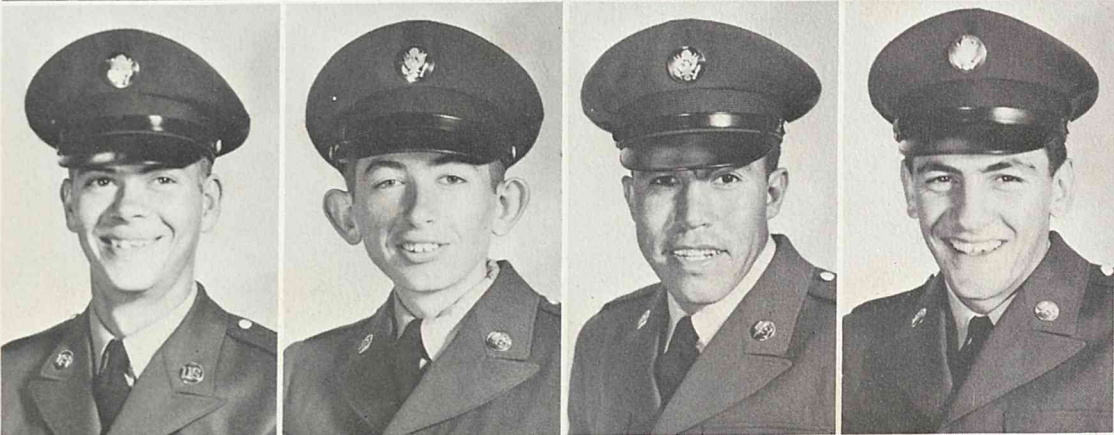
Lee A. Bartlow  
George J. Barton  
Michael Beale  
Charles W. Beebe



Donald E. Bellman  
Ruben P. Benavidez  
Ernest Benson, Jr.  
Richard F. Best



G. R. Boccaleoni  
Donald S. Born  
James C. Boyd  
J. A. Bridgman

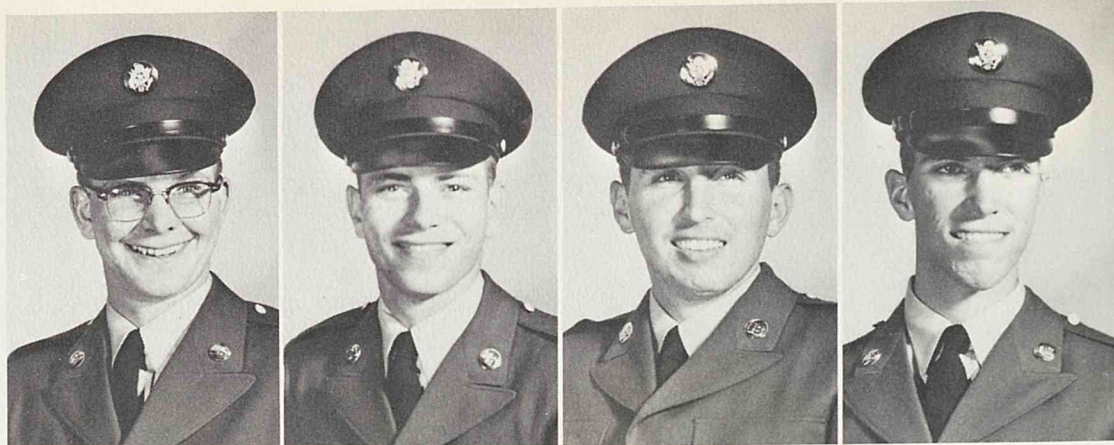


Kenneth E. Brown  
Lloyd W. Brunson  
Santiago Calderon  
Nelson A. Campos





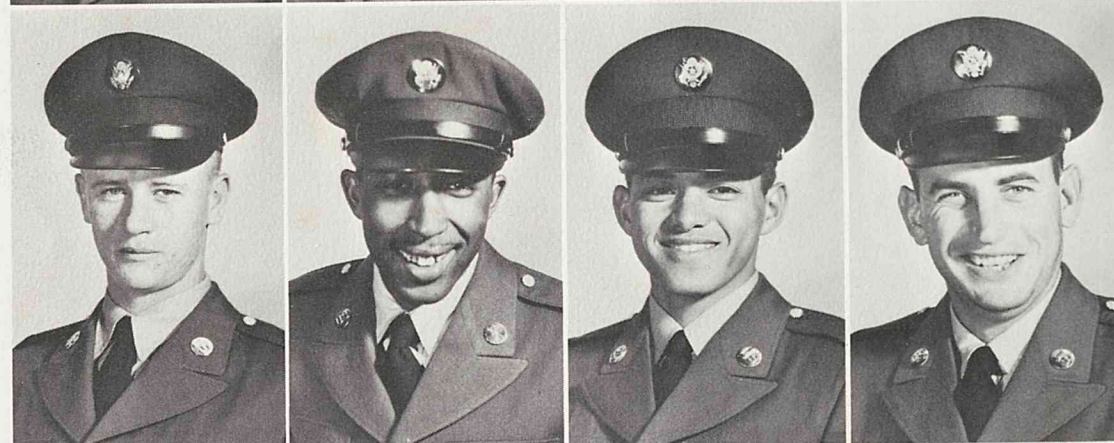
R. A. Carlson  
J. G. Carpenter  
Roy A. Chaves  
R. P. Coleman



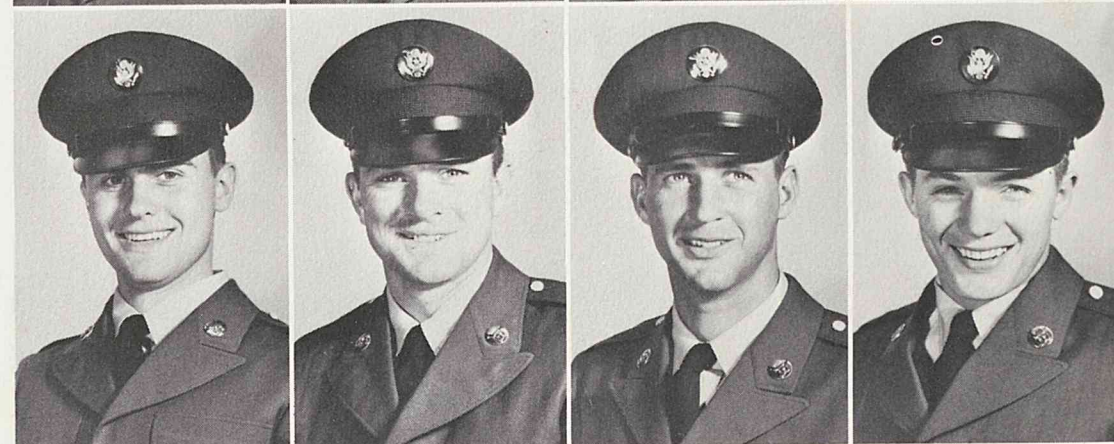
Gerald M. Cople  
Ronnie D. Cozad  
Jack L. Crabtree  
B. R. DeVaughn



Richard T. DeWall  
William C. Dickey  
Severo Diocson  
Donald L. Drake



Erwin W. Dreger  
W. F. Edmondson  
Curtis C. Embrey  
Jackie L. English







L. R. English  
Willie T. Erwin  
R. J. Escarcega  
Edward D. Fisher



John Dofor  
Dennis W. Frey  
E. C. Freyman  
C. A. Gallagher



Eugene V. Galvan  
Kevin Gannon  
Dale L. Gardiner  
David M. Gardner



Jack H. Gaston  
Henry G. Gianini  
Jeffrey J. Giesick  
C. W. Gissendaner





Bob Goss

David V. Guthrie

David R. Gunther

Robert D. Gutch



Larry C. Hall

Carter H. Harry

K. A. Haviland

Douglas G. Hay



Errol M. Haynes

Gary A. Heath

Edwin M. Higdon

D. A. Hildreth

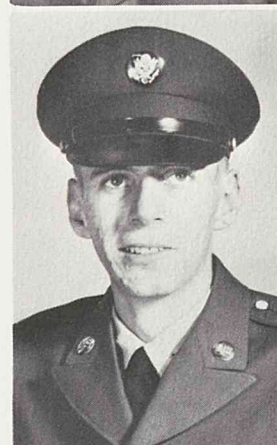


Daniel S. Hoag

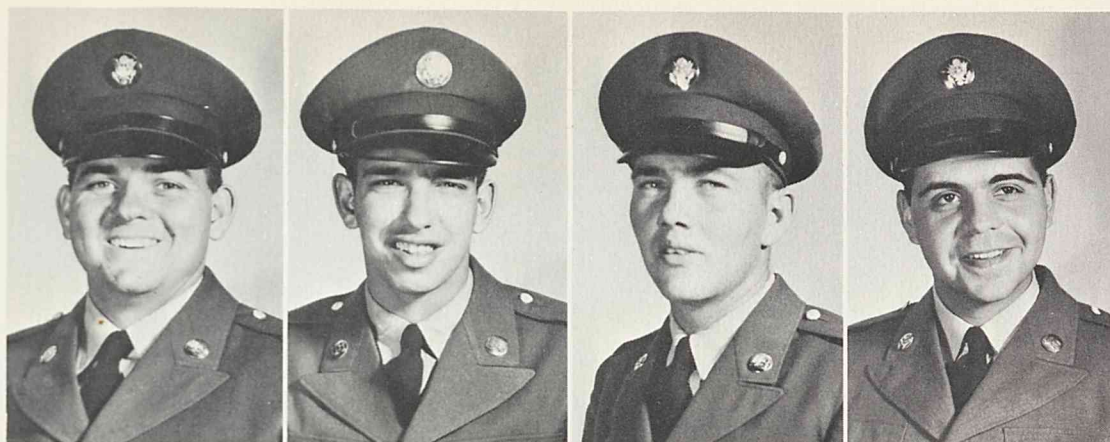
Robert L. Holguin

Roger H. Horgan

Loren W. Houg







William K. Hutson  
Ernest Jacintho, Jr.  
Robert D. Jackson  
Marvin A. Jacobs



L. M. Jennings  
Allen G. Jensen  
C. D. Johnson  
R. H. Johnson



R. E. Johnson  
Richard A. Jones  
Billy M. Keisler  
John Kerr



Carlos R. Kilburg  
David C. Killion  
J. F. Kitchenka  
Maurice A. Knight



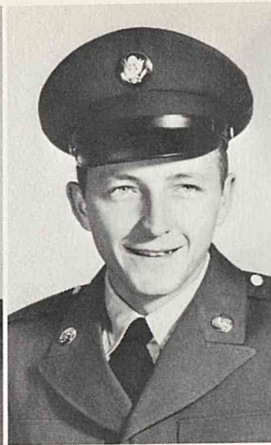


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L. O. Lancaster

John R. Lane

L. W. Larson

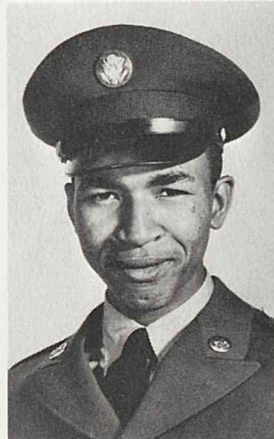


Vance J. Levias

Richard J. Litch

Ralph E. Little

Sidney D. Long



G. J. Loughran

Walter A. Lucas

Thomas W. Luchs

James W. Luttrell

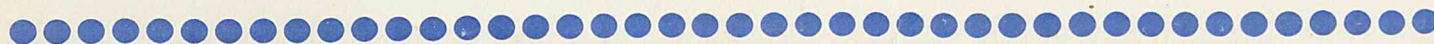
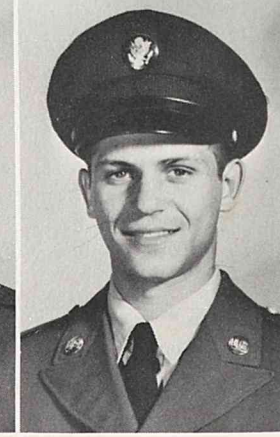
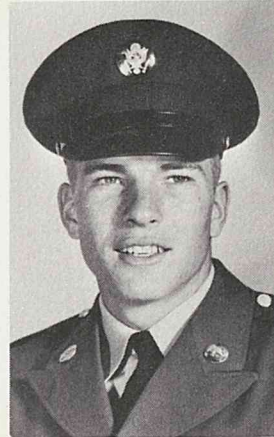


R. A. Lyster

R. L. R. Lyster

Darrell E. Mabuce

Bert E. Maggio







Larry G. Marreel

Jimmy G. Martin

Michael J. Martin

Jack D. Mason



R. L. McCausland

John S. McGuire

Thomas A. Minor

Jose J. Miranda



Joseph C. Miranda

F. M. Missildine

James E. Mitchell

Robert C. Moberg



Robert R. Mohr

Francisco Morales

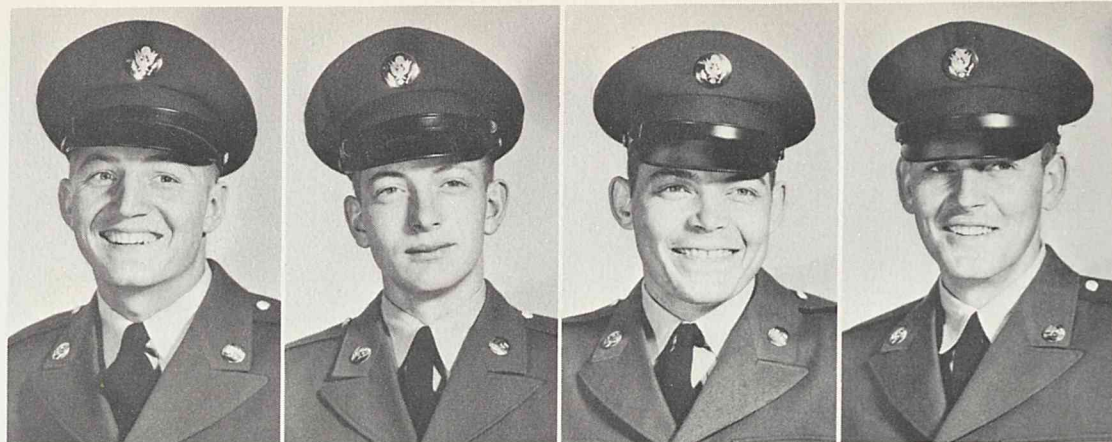
D. N. Mortenson

Norman Morton





Eddie Nazaroff  
 G. W. Neathamer  
 Frank D. Neff  
 Charles A. Nelson



M. G. Newcombe  
 Steven R. Nienaber  
 Jesus J. Ocejo  
 H. H. Okabayashi



Gordon L. Paulson  
 Jack C. Payer  
 Ellis C. Payton  
 Arthur G. Pech



G. C. Pendleton  
 Vilus E. Peters  
 Richard J. Piepel  
 Steve Pierce







Marion S. Pina  
Charel T. Power  
Roy A. Pritts  
Roger H. Pruett



Claude G. Pyette  
James C. Raabe  
Fredie J. Reed  
Raymond L. Reed



Juan A. Reginato  
George W. Reid  
Robert Rivera  
J. F. Rodriguez



Simon Rojas, Jr.  
Richard L. Rollman  
Samson Rosenbaum  
J. R. Rubidoox





Frank L. Rubolino

Charles H. Saint

Larry W. Saint

Victor E. Satran



James W. Schwartz

Jerry L. Scott

Douglas Scott

John Segura, Jr.

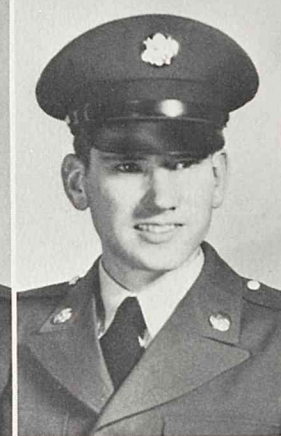


L. H. Seiger, Jr.

Dal B. Serrano

Richard L. Seth

Robert R. Shupe

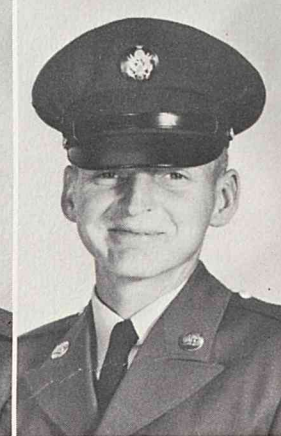


David M. Simily

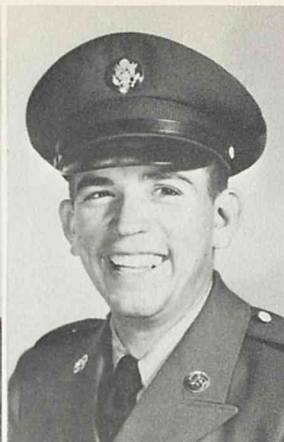
T. H. Slaughter

Paul R. Slaven

James E. Smallin



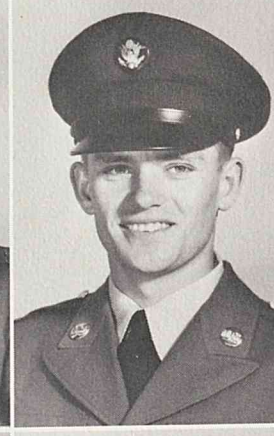




Dale E. Smith  
Frank R. Smith  
Kenneth R. Smith  
B. L. Snodgrass



Stanley P. Sobbe  
Pable E. Soto  
T. L. Springer  
Jerry R. Sproat



William A. Stark  
Buck Stevens  
Paul B. Stofas  
Phillip A. Stohr



Fred E. Stowe  
Ernie Summers  
K. G. Tanner  
J. M. Tarazon





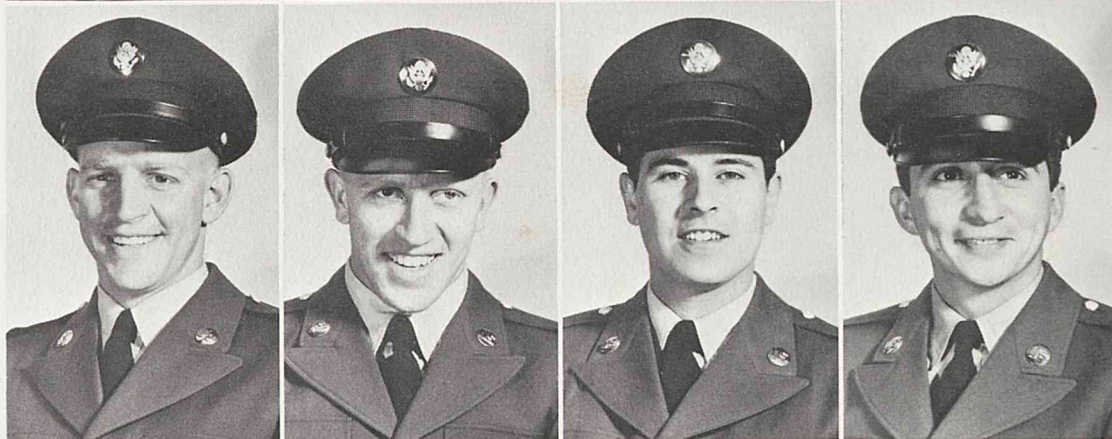
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 Thomas T. Taylor  
 John F. Tennant  
 G. J. Theilen



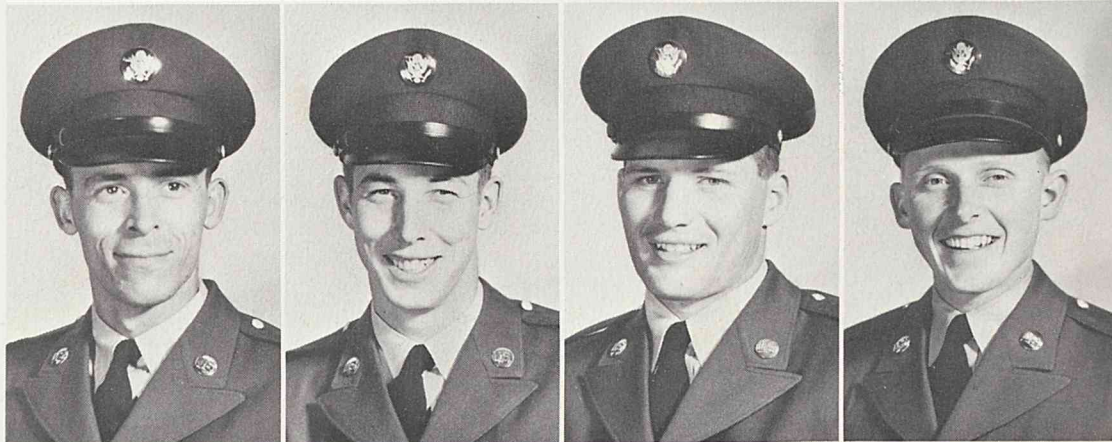
M. L. Thompson  
 Jessie C. Tiger  
 M. L. Tribolet  
 Gary R. Tuttle



W. R. Van De Warker  
 J. Vanheijningen  
 Gus A. Varela  
 J. L. Villasenor



Karl H. VonKrog  
 G. F. VonTorne  
 Bill Walden  
 A. H. L. Watland







Howard Watts  
Marcell Weaver  
F. R. Weidmann  
Joseph Wein



Virgil A. Welch  
Douglas C. Wells  
Charles C. Wentz  
C. F. Wertzbaugher



F. L. Weschenfelder  
Bruce A. Wilcox  
J. A. Williams, Jr.  
John M. Williams



J. D. Williamson  
William F. Willis  
James E. Wilson  
William E. Wilson

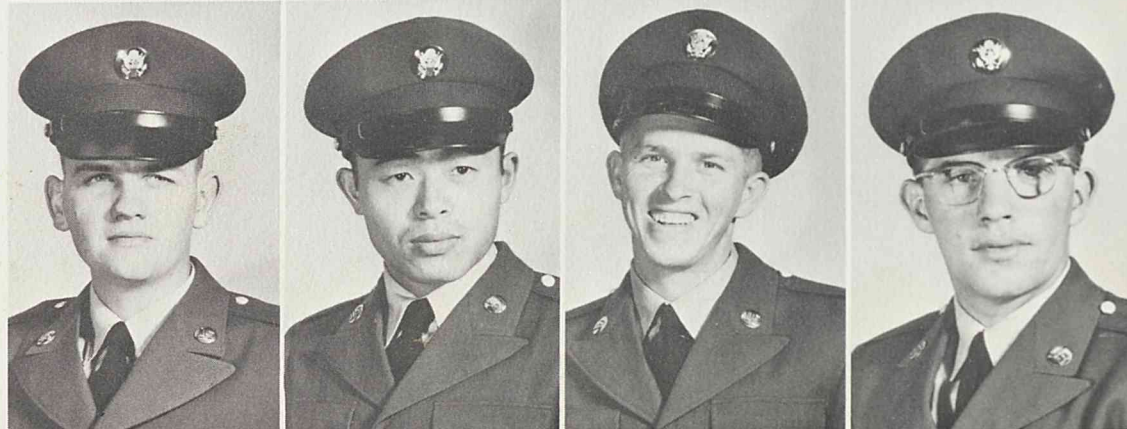




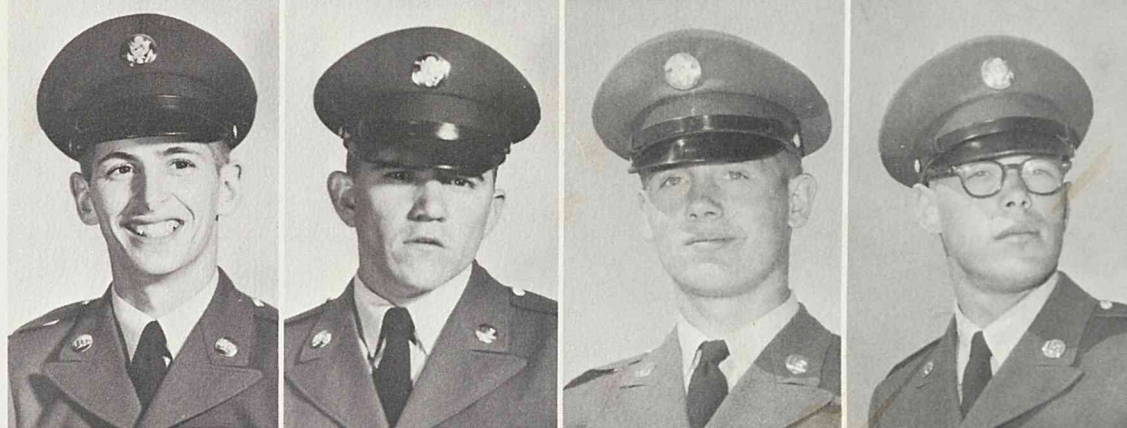
James H. Winfrey  
James F. Winslow  
Louis R. Wofford  
John E. Wolf



Stanton B. Wright  
Hiroyasu Yamane  
Bobby L. Young  
Charles F. Young



Jerry A. Yowler  
Manuel Mejia  
Michael F. Aubin  
Fredric D. Carleton



Willard D. Freebairn  
Dale L. Gardiner  
Emil J. Nelson  
Donald R. Nicholson

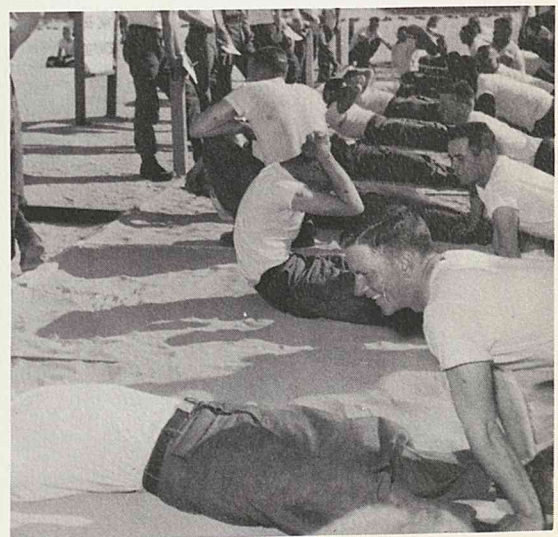






Donald D. Roe

Mess Personnel: Left to right: Pvt. W. Dickey, SFC M. J. Benning, SFC J. J. Powell, Mess Steward, Sgt. R. J. Graham, PFC J. S. Brales and Pvt. D. N. Mortenson.



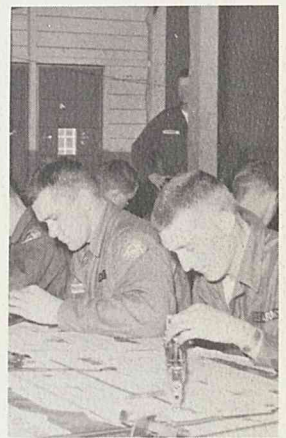
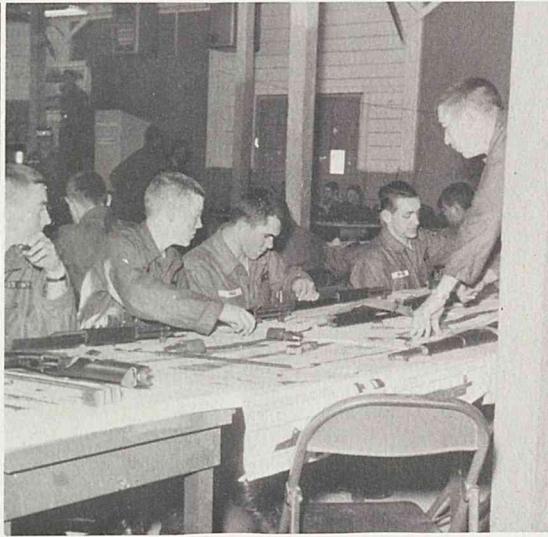




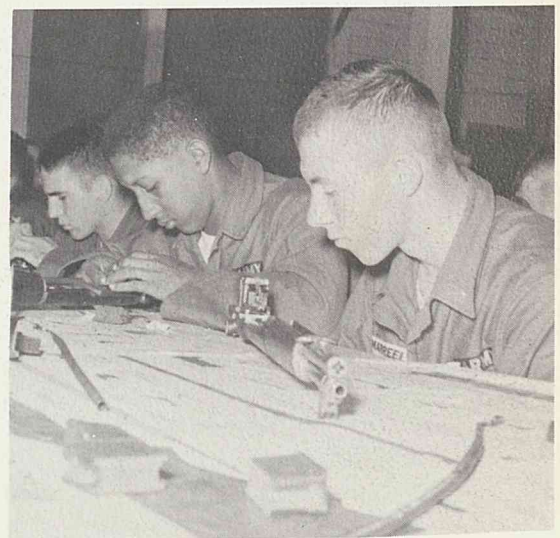
## first aid







## m-1 rifle instructions







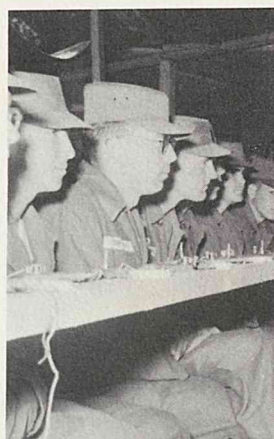
bayonet







## mines and booby traps







## chemical, biological and radiological warfare







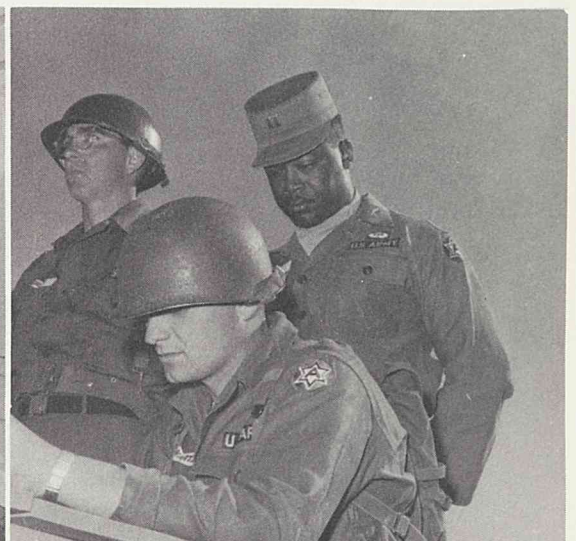
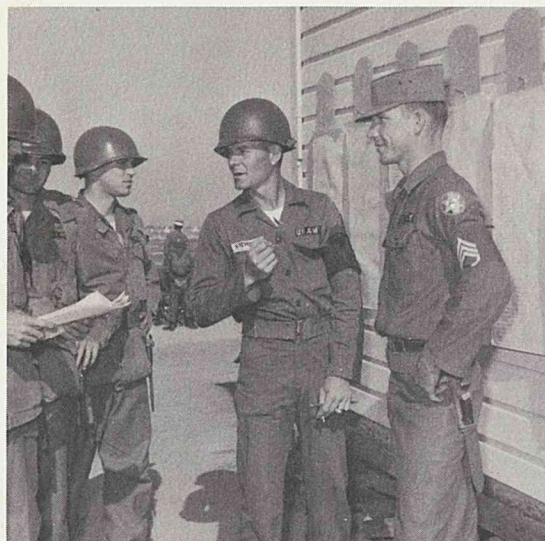
## trainfire







## trainfire



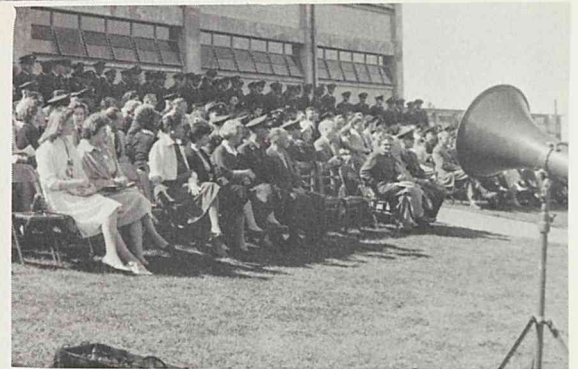
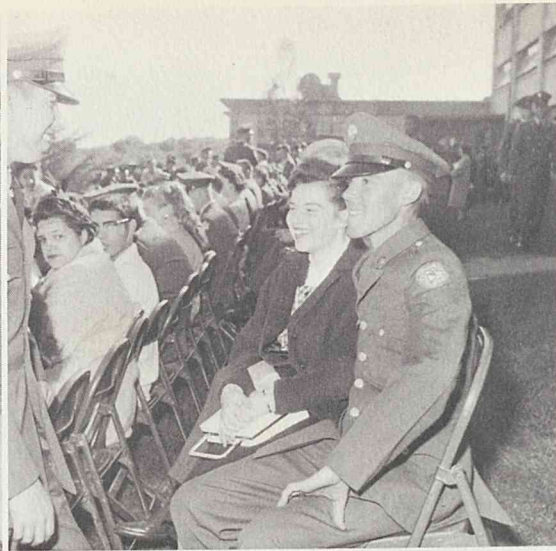




## open house







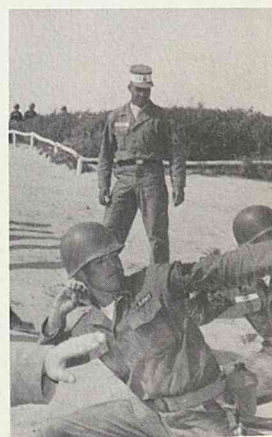
**open  
house**



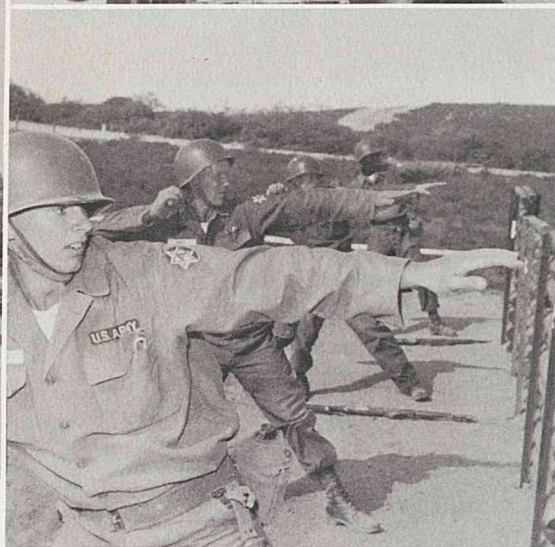
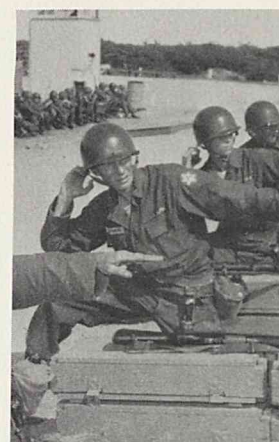




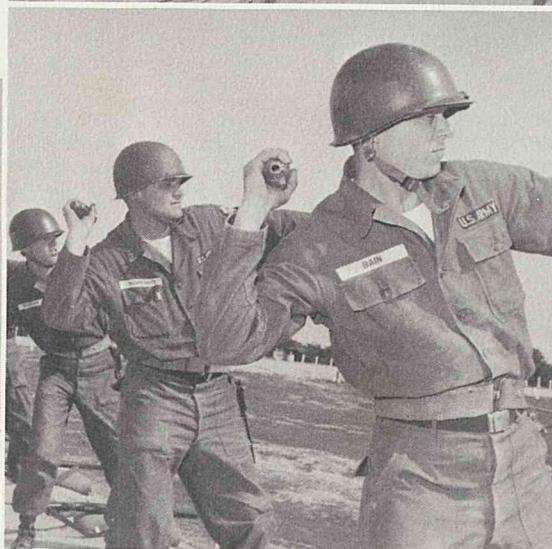
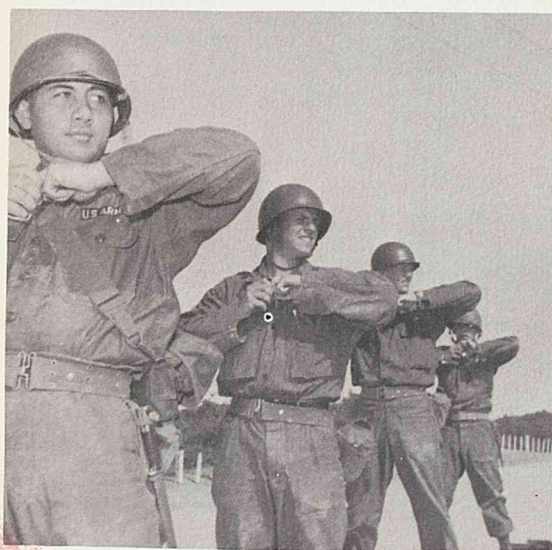
## grenades







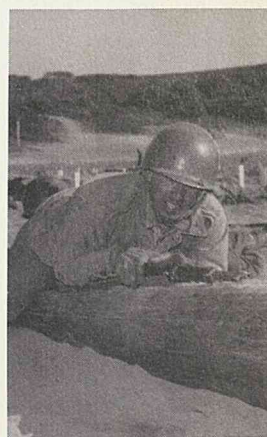
## grenades





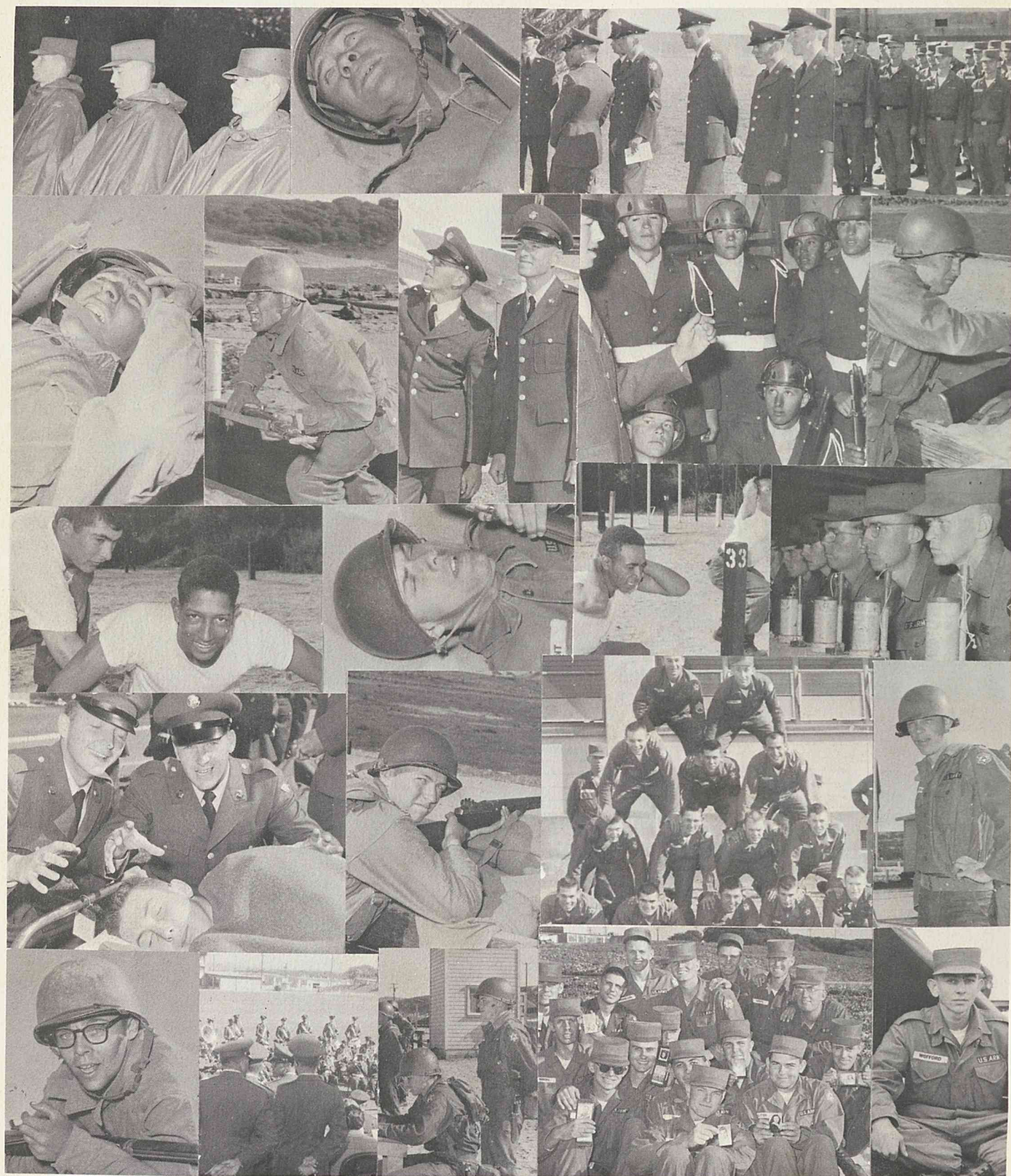


## infiltration





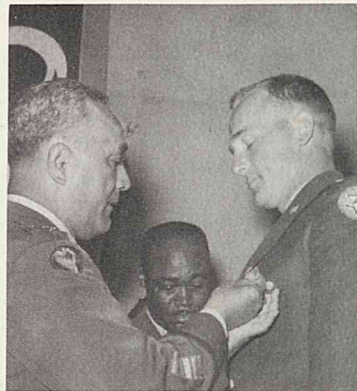
# our training - through the eyes of the camera











## graduation



72 - A NEW TRAINFIRE RECORD AT FORT ORD





# history of fort ord (contd.)

By the end of 1941 more than \$13,000,000 had been spent and the main garrison served as training grounds and staging areas for myriads of American troops who were to find their way to Africa, Europe and the Pacific.

It was at Fort Ord that these men prepared to hit the beaches. It was here they practiced jungle warfare, hand-to-hand combat, and most of the same tactics that present-day soldiers stationed here experience.

Among some of those units that were stationed here was the 3rd Division that hit Anzio and then went tearing through Southern France. This also was the home of the 27th and 43rd Divisions, each of which fought and won many battles in the Pacific. At one time more than 50,000 troops were stationed at Fort Ord.

Following the close of World War II, activity here was at a slower pace, centering around the Infantry training mission of the 4th Replacement Center. This was the framework for the re-activation of the 4th Infantry Division which assumed the role of training soldiers for the Korean conflict.

In September, 1950, the 4th Division was replaced by the 6th Division and the latter continued the mission of training troops. The 6th remained until the arrival in January, 1957, of the 5th Division from Germany. With the inactivation of the 5th in June, 1957, Fort Ord again was designated an Infantry training center.

Fort Ord was named a permanent Army post in 1940. Its westerly border is the Pacific Ocean's Monterey Bay. It is only a few minutes from historically rich Monterey Peninsula, as well as from Salinas, the hub of one of the nation's most productive agricultural valleys. San Francisco is 120 miles to the north, while Los Angeles lies 340 miles south.

Ultimately, according to the post's master plan, the entire garrison will be composed of the permanent-type, concrete barracks in which many troops are now quartered. There also will be additional permanent administrative, supply and recreational buildings.

The Spanish Conquistadors and the Indians who roamed these hills when Commodore Drake sailed into the Bay more than a hundred years ago would have shaken their heads in disbelief and wonderment if they could have visualized this area as one of the most important Army posts in America.



